Hayling Island Public Houses and Hostelries

Steve Jones

September 2014

023 9247 3326

THE SPRING arts & heritage centre

£8

THE HAYLING ISLAND BOOKSHOP

Havant Borough History Booklet No. 34

View, comment, and order all booklets at:
www.hhbkt.com

Edited by Ralph Cousins and Richard Brown.

This book has been printed by:
Park Design and Print
pdp@pcs.hants.sch.uk 023 9248 9840
Educating and Inspiring Young People
Park Community Enterprises trading as Park Design and Print

Inns and Public Houses

An Early History and General View

In Saxon times *Tabernae*, wooden huts or booths, were built at the roadside and advertised themselves by means of a long pole. An evergreen bush was attached if wine was available together with ale. This custom may have originated from the Romans. Ale and Mead were probably brewed and sold on the premises.

Monasteries were established after the arrival of Christianity and these were required to provide for travellers with the building of hospices close to the abbey, monastery or where travellers came together. From these establishments inns and hotels have their roots. During the 8th century houses were set up by the public to provide food and refreshment and were known as taverns, derived from the Latin *taberna.* They were more upmarket than local drinking places which became to be known as alehouses.

By the 16th century hospices, taverns and alehouses were recognise in law by the way they were licensed and obligations on the licensee. However there were regional variations. In the North and parts of the West, most premises were called inns and their licensees innkeepers. After Charles II came to the throne alehouses gradually became known as public houses and the less successful Inns and taverns went into decline.

In common with other tradesmen of the time, inns, taverns and alehouses advertised their business with a sign hanging outside. A pole above the door, garlanded with foliage, signified an alehouse. From the 14th century inns and taverns hung out a pictorial sign by which they could be identified in this illiterate age. In the 16th century many alehouses followed suit. The tradition has continued for licensed premises, since they were exempt from the Georgian restrictions on hanging signs. The earliest signs used motifs drawn from heraldry, but by Georgian times there was greater variety.

By the mid-18th century larger alehouses were becoming common, while inns beside the major highways grew in grandeur and new ones sprang up in this coaching era. The term alehouse was gradually replaced by public house during the 18th century. Taverns meanwhile were being replaced by or converted into coffee-houses as social centres for the wealthier classes. The first English hotel was built in Exeter in 1768, but the term was rare before 1800. From the 1810s we find purpose-built public houses, starting in London and the larger provincial towns. The number of pubs grew with the population. The late Victorian era saw the creation of flamboyant pub interiors, notable for their sumptuously decorated mirrors, tiled walls and etched glass.

From the late eighteenth century brewers were beginning to acquire licensed premises as an outlet for their products, thus guaranteeing reasonable sales of beer. This came to a head in the mid-nineteenth century due to the 1830 Beerhouse Act, brought in to combat the rise in spirit drinking, which resulted in a growth of the number of beerhouses opening and brewing their own wares. Another Act in 1860, the Refreshment Houses Act, put the sale of wine on more or less the same footing as beer by enabling the keeper of a refreshment house such as a beerhouse to take out an excise licence for the sale of wine without a justices' licence. This and the 1869 Wine and Beerhouse Act, which brought stricter control of licences caused brewers to revise their policies. The Act of 1869 also reversed the policy of the acts of 1830 and 1860 which meant that no new licences could be obtained without application to the licensing justices. This meant that all new landlords of public houses had to apply for a new licence for the premises. After the date of the last Act the majority of drinking establishments, be it beerhouses, taverns or inns, were then affiliated to, or for the most part, owned by the brewing companies themselves.

With the coming of the railways, a number of hotels were built close to railway stations. Some of the grandest were beside the great London termini, such as the Midland Grand Hotel (1874), St Pancras Station, Euston

Road, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811–1878) in the Gothic Revival style. On Hayling Island the West Town Hotel opened up close to the Railway Station in South Hayling in 1867, the year the railway reached Hayling Island. This also gave more business to the established Royal Hotel which was situated not that far away. Coaching inns declined, though some were able to mutate into public houses or hotels, which flourished in the later 20th century along with the motor car, one fine local example being the Bear Hotel in Havant.

Much has been made of what was an inn, tavern or an old fashioned alehouse. Most at the end of the day served the local population or passer-by with alcoholic refreshment and certainly by the mid nineteenth century the exact meaning of each establishment came under the general heading of a public house. Many of course offered a meal or a bed for the night or acted as a coaching stop or post house which set them apart from their rivals. It is too easy to confuse the difference between what was an inn or a more upmarket beerhouse because many offered the same services. Bedhampton, for example, had the Belmont Tavern but this in the true meaning of the word was no more than a mid-nineteenth century beerhouse offering stabling and probably a meal for its customers.

Hayling Island was no different, up to the time of the bridge being built in 1826 the main population of the islanders were fishermen and agricultural workers being served by the only two public houses: the May Pole Inn and the Norfolk Lodge Inn, which were probably no more than the average beerhouse. The Royal Hotel of course was catering for a much different clientele. Later, during the mid and late part of the nineteenth century, more public houses opened on the island but most of them never got above the level of a beerhouse, offering the customer not much else.

It was not until we get into the twentieth century that public houses changed, and that was the case with the public houses on Hayling Island. The advent of tourism saw many more people visiting the island and their needs meant public houses had to adapt to meet the changes. Public houses that were once no more than a beerhouse or alehouses had to cater for a different clientele who wanted more than the odd drink with food and entertainment now being part of the whole deal. Most of the pubs on Hayling adapted quite well, the odd beerhouse disappeared but the majority of mid and late nineteenth century public houses adapted well to the change.

Unfortunately, as we have got into the twenty-first century, public houses have not fared so well. Hayling Island has seen the closure of the Kittiwake and the popular Rose in June in the last few years. Other pubs are struggling and may not survive, luckily the Olive Leaf and Royal Shades have reopened after a period of closure but the trend nationally is for many public houses closing on a regular basis with the current rate of 26 closing per week.

Beer! Happy produce of our isle,
Can sinewy strength impart,
And, wearied with fatigue and toil,
Can cheer each manly heart
Rev. J. Townley

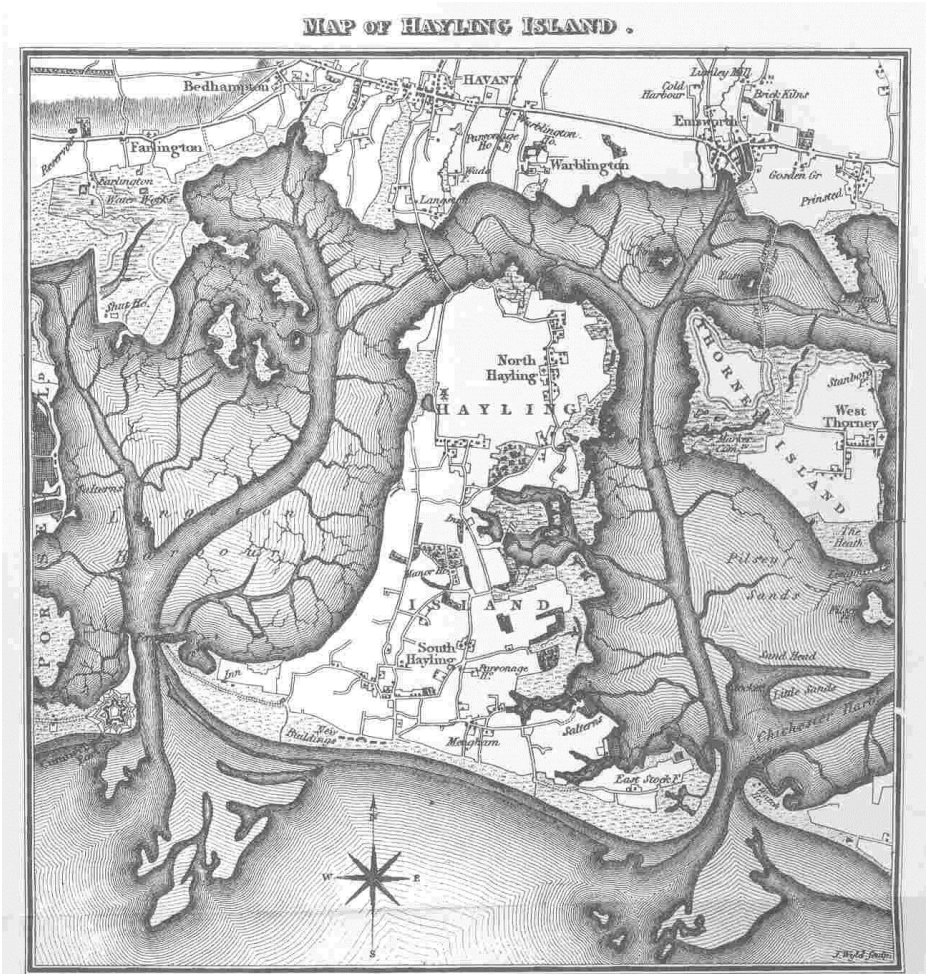
When you have lost your inns, drown your empty selves,
for you have lost the last of England.
Hilaire Belloc

The English beer is best in all Europe...
it was necessary to drink two or three pots of beer during our parley;
for no kind of business is transacted in England without
the intervention of pots of beer.
Jarevin de Rochefort, 1672

Hayling Island Public Houses and Hostelries

Before the advent of the first bridge across the stretch of water from Langstone to North Hayling in 1824, it has always been regarded that there were just two inns on Hayling Island: The Maypole and the Norfolk Lodge Inn, the latter certainly being the oldest inn and probably the first on the island. Prior to the bridge Hayling Island was cut off from the mainland and was only accessible by the wade way, an ancient causeway only useable at low tide, or by boat from Langstone. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the population of the island was 578, divided between small or hamlets made up of mostly agricultural workers or fishermen in the two parishes of South and North Hayling. The bridge, and the later attempts to turn Hayling into a seaside resort under the patronage of worthies such as William Padwick[1], Sir George Staunton, Duke of Norfolk, George Glas Sandeman, and others, coupled with the coming of the railway in 1867, opened Hayling to a wider audience, although the island still remained relatively rural until the early 20th century (the population in 1901 numbered 1,600).

From the 1930s, with an influx of visitors to the new attractions, such as the first holiday camps and other amenities, Hayling Island changed into a busy seaside resort, with the population growing steadily with many new houses and estates built. With this new thriving population extra amenities such as cinemas, public houses, etc. were needed, and post war the population expanded rapidly, and today the population of the island numbers 16,000.



Hayling Island 1826, the new road bridge can be seen.

[1] William Padwick acquired Manor of Hayling (South) from the Duke of Norfolk in 1823.

THE NORFOLK LODGE INN (FERRY BOAT INN)

The Ferry Boat Inn, originally known as the Norfolk Lodge Inn or Norfolk Arms and overlooking the entrance to Langstone Harbour and Portsmouth beyond, owes its origin to the Duke of Norfolk, the former lord of the manor of Hayling. First recorded in 1776, the property then situated close to Sinah Farm in what is now Ferry Road, belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, who leased it to tenants. In 1783, James Bone is recorded as a Victualler of South Hayling, almost certainly at the Norfolk Arms (Lodge) as this was the only hostelry on Hayling Island at this time. By the turn of the nineteenth century the inn, as well as other land in South Hayling, was under the tenancy of the Bulbeck family, a local Catholic family well associated with Hayling Island and Havant.

In 1825, William Padwick acquired from the Duke of Norfolk the manor of Hayling for the sum of £38,614, and it stayed with Padwick until it was broken up after his death in 1861 when eventually what was left of the manor was acquired by John Cornelius Park in 1871. The inn, Sinah Farm, the Manor Store, and the land close by, were all owned by the lord of the manor as it is recorded in an indenture when Padwick purchased the manor in 1825:

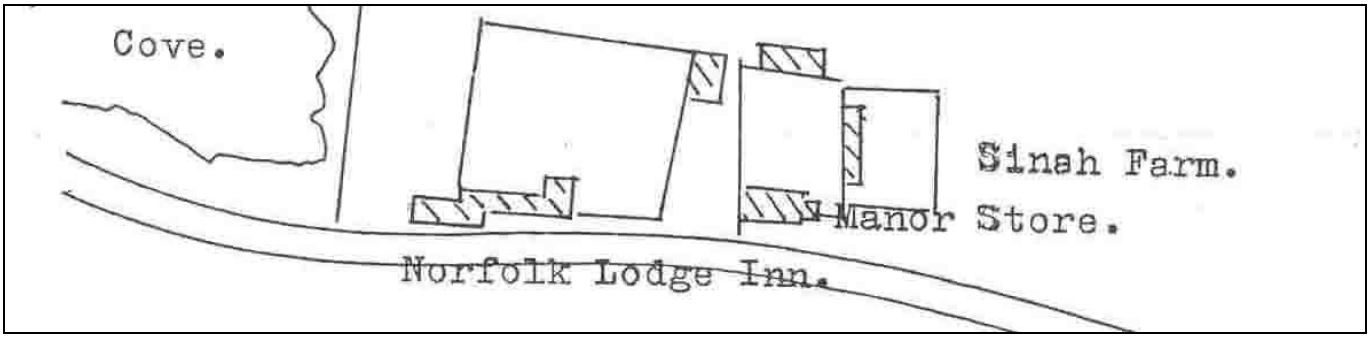
> *Public-house farm, Sinar Common and Beach Sinar, held on lease by Joseph Bulbeck for a term which seven years would be unexpired at Michalmas 1825, at a rent of £90 per annum, and stated to contain 190a. 30p. in statute measure.*[2]

As the above document describes, the Norfolk Lodge was probably part of a much larger holding of what was Sinah Farm, again held under lease by the Bulbeck family and situated east of the Kench. It would appear that William Bulbeck, probably the first tenant, died in May 1806 aged 54, and was succeeded by his wife Elizabeth and Joseph and James, presumably the sons of William and Elizabeth.[3] As the above document records it would appear that the tenancy of the Bulbeck family would cease around 1832, the year of Elizabeth Bulbick's death but this is not clear. Commercial directories of Hampshire for 1830 and confusingly 1844 record James Bulbeck at the Norfolk Lodge,[4] although, the 1841 census reading for the Norfolk Lodge is quite illegible which would again would have given another clue to who was there at this time.[5] The Tithe Apportionment of 1844 which in most cases gives useful information regarding the owner and occupier of land and property records the ownership of Sinah Farm as William Padwick and the occupiers as 'Joseph Long and Henry Bone and others.' Regarding the Norfolk (Arms) Lodge (plot no. 299) it records William Padwick as owner and as occupier 'Himself (Padwick) and others.' With Henry Bone at Sinah Farm at this time it gives credence to the suggestion that the Bone family occupied the Norfolk Arms after the tenancy of the Bulbeck family.[6]

The inn's trade at this time was mainly made up of the rural population of the area, mixed with those making a living from the sea. This was certainly the case but as one historian stated: *in earlier days legitimate business could never have been substantial and the temptation to eke out with a little 'French traffic' must have been strong, even with the Watch House a hundred yards away.*[7] With the inn so close to the water rumours of smuggling are understandable, but so it would be for any beerhouse or inn in the same situation and certainly smuggling went on locally on the island.

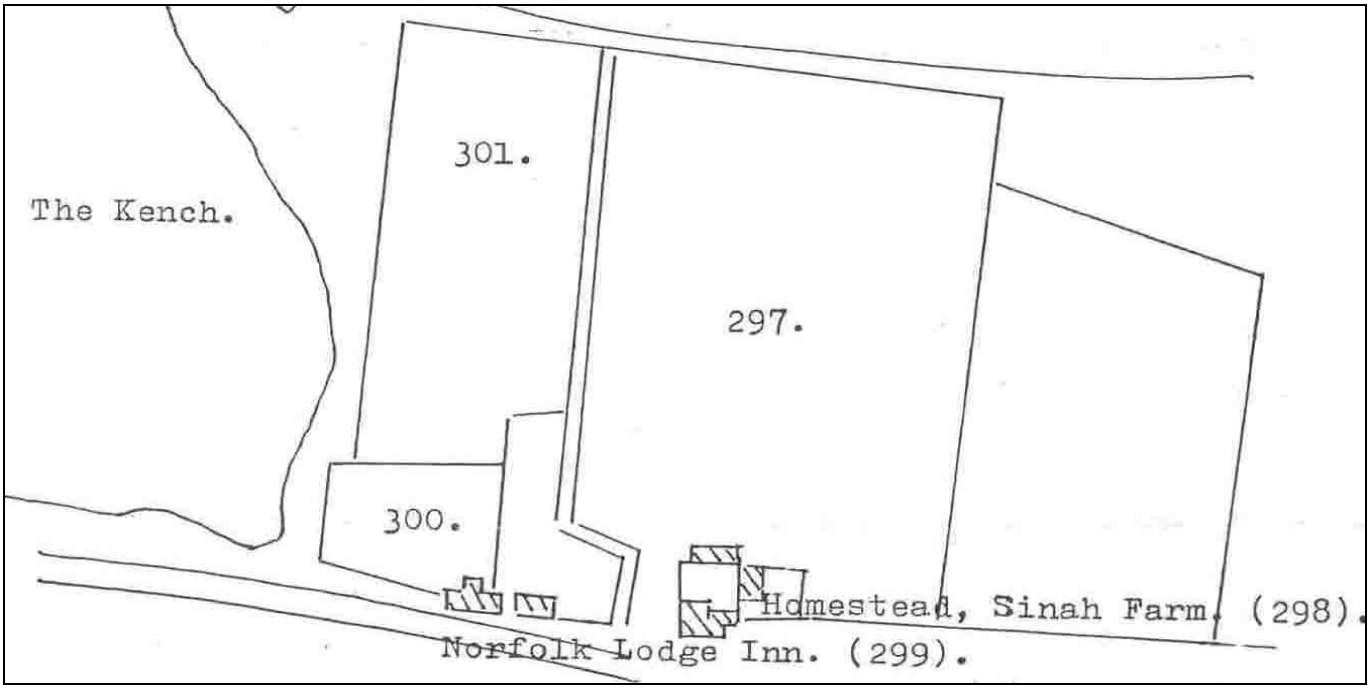
[2] A Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere by Charles John Longcroft, 1857.
[3] William Bulbeck (1752–1806) born South Hayling the son of William and Jane Bulbeck. William Bulbeck also acted as 'Overseer of the Poor' for South Hayling.
[4] F.G.S. Thomas gives the year 1828 when the Bulbeck's ended their tenure at the Norfolk Lodge and handed over to a Mrs Bone. William Bulbeck, son of William Bulbeck (d.1806) married Martha Bone in 1810.
[5] Unfortunately the 1841 census for the Norfolk Lodge is illegible. The surname cannot be read but the forename appears to be Blaxill.
[6] Henry Bone (*c*.1793–1870) described as a Yeoman at the time of his death in Jan. 1870. Probably related to James Bone described as a Victualler of South Hayling in 1783. James Bone died South Hayling Nov. 1797.
[7] *The King Holds Hayling* – G.S Thomas, 1961.

Confusion abounds over the site of the original inn; some historians do not believe the derelict building further back along Ferry Road was the old Norfolk Lodge and throw into the equation the fact that in 1830 a directory records the Norfolk Lodge and the Norfolk Arms as two separate public houses on Hayling Island. With this confusion is understandable. The original building itself was of historical interest; it is believed that in the inn and its outbuildings were once timbers from H.M.S. *Impregnable,* which was wrecked off of Hayling in October 1779.[8] The inn can be clearly seen in Lewis's map of 1834 where it formed part of a cluster of separate buildings, including Sinah Farm.



Enlarged detail from I.T. & C. Lewis's map of Hayling Island, 1834.

The Tithe Map of 1844 clearly shows the inn and Sinah Farm in more detail but what is more interesting is Isaac Taylors map of Hampshire of 1759 marks the site of the old Norfolk Lodge as 'Passage House,' another term for a Ferry House. So did the old building start its days as a Ferry House?



Part of the Tithe Map of South Hayling, 1844, showing the Norfolk Lodge in its former location.

After the long tenancy of the Bulbeck family various licensees held the tenancy of the inn, one such was John Shitler, described as a 'Victualler at the Norfolk Lodge Inn' who was declared bankrupt in October 1845. Another, Richard Smart (1831–92), who took over the licence from Thomas Egerton, held the licence from the

[8] H.M.S. *Impregnable* – Second Rate Ship of the Line (98 Guns), launched 1786. Lost when returning to Portsmouth after escorting a convoy from Lisbon. Run aground in shoal waters close to the shore and unable to re-float – heavily salvaged.

late 1850s until 1871 when he took over the licence of the Life Boat Inn. Later, until his death in 1892, he also held the licence of the West Town Hotel. Smart was the licensee when in the mid-1860s the licence of the Norfolk Lodge moved to its present site of the Ferry Boat Inn. In the census of 1861 Richard Smart is recorded as a publican at the site of the old Norfolk Lodge and John White, a forty two year old Gamekeeper, is occupying the Ferry House, but sometime after this the move to the new site of the Ferry House took place.[9] The First Edition O.S. map, surveyed in 1866, shows the Norfolk Lodge Inn in its present position.

Richard Smart did not always keep to the straight and narrow in regard to the running of the inn and in April 1861 he almost lost his licence for selling beer and spirits illegally on a Sunday as the *Hampshire Advertiser* reported the case:

CAUTION TO PUBLICANS

Richard Smart, from the Norfolk Lodge, Hayling Island, appeared to the information of the police, charging him with having his house open for the sale of beer and spirits on Sunday, the 14th instant, before the hour of half-past twelve. Police-constable Tarrant stated that on Sunday, the 14th instant, he visited the Norfolk Lodge, Hayling Island, at 9 a.m., in plain clothes. He saw six men, who proved to be lodgers. Shortly after persons began to assemble, and twenty-eight entered the house during the time he (the police-constable) was there. He saw nineteen pints and seven quarts drawn and paid for; also a quarter of gin and a glass of brandy. A man by the name of Cashier, and the owner of the house had the brandy. He (the policeman) went to him and asked him his name, which he gave him. Superintendent Harvey informed the bench that great complaint had been made respecting this house. The bench said such proceedings must be put a stop to, and fined him £5, and 12s 6d. costs. Mr Smart remarked that it was very hard as he had never been brought up, and the parties alluded to were all travellers, and they came only for refreshment. The court informed him that unless the house was properly conducted he would in all probability lose his licence. Money paid.[10]

Hampshire Telegraph, 8th June 1861

Initially the beer for the old Norfolk Lodge was brewed on the premises. When the public house was moved to its present site it has been suggested that the beer continued to be brewed at the old address. Presumably the new inn had no facilities to brew its own beer, and this was the case until Youngs Brewery of Portsmouth took over providing the inn with beer sometime after the census of 1881.[11]

NORFOLK LODGE, HAYLING ISLAND

A correspondent informs us that there is now, at Mr Smart's Norfolk Lodge, Hayling Island, a tame blackbird which built a perfect nest in an old hat deposited in the tap room, where it laid four eggs. These eggs were removed and a similar number of thrush's eggs were substituted, which were hatched. These birds, however, only lived a few days for want of proper food, or were killed by tobacco smoke. The bird then repaired the nest and is now sitting on four blackbirds eggs, put in after the removal of the others. The bird is quite at liberty, but seldom leaves the house.

So what of the new Norfolk Lodge? It is unclear if the new Norfolk Lodge was in fact a new building, or if the Ferry House was adapted to accommodate the new inn. Certainly at the time of the 1871 Census, recorded in April of that year, Richard Smart was still the licensee. In August of 1871 an advertisement appeared in *the*

[9] The 1861 Census records John White, age 42, Gamekeeper at the Ferry House.
[10] *Hampshire Advertiser*, 27th April 1861.
[11] *A History of the Ferry Boat Inn, formerly the Norfolk Lodge Inn, Hayling Island.* – Glyndwr G. Jones, 1995.

Hampshire Telegraph: - *PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET, with possession at Michalmas. The "Norfolk Lodge," at the entrance to Langstone Harbour, opposite Cumberland Fort, and abutting the Hayling Ferry.*[12] On the 4th of November 1871 the licence transferred from Richard Smart to Joseph Stapleton who took on the lease of the inn but it appears for only a short period for in October 1872 George Hardham took over the licence.

By the time of the next census in 1881 the history of the site has become a little more confusing. In 1875, John Cornelius Park,,[13] the then lord of the manor of Hayling and owner of the inn, had sold the nearby ferry rights to Messrs Albert George Sandeman and David Paynter McEuen. [14] The 1881 Census adds to the uncertainty because the Norfolk Lodge is occupied by William Cousins, a builder aged fifty six, and his wife, and an assortment of eleven family including sons, daughters, in-laws, grandchildren and even the odd lodger.[15] One suggestion is that the Norfolk Lodge was going through structural alterations and rebuilding at this time, and it reopened as an inn shortly after this. Soon after the rebuilding work James Henry is recorded as the landlord, with possibly by this date, Portsmouth Brewers J.J. Young & Sons leasing the inn from John Cornelius Park.

To add to the uncertainty over the inn at this period, various schemes for a swing bridge and railway connections between Hayling and mainland Portsea were muted, even going as far as Acts being passed in 1883 and 1886. So did this have an effect on the future of the inn at this time? The *Hampshire Telegraph* for the 15th November 1882 advertised one such scheme:

> *An opening bridge across the Langstone Channel, to be situate wholly in the parishes of South Hayling and Portsea, connecting the island of Hayling Island with Southsea, which bridge will commence at or about high water mark on the foreshore at Hayling Island, at a point distant 13 chains, or thereabouts, measured in a straight line in a southerly direction from the south-western corner of the "Norfolk Lodge" public house, in the parish of South Hayling, and will terminate at or about high water mark on the west side of the Langstone Channel aforesaid, in the parish of Portsea, at a point distant 12½ chains, or thereabouts, measured in a straight line in a southerly direction from the south-eastern corner of the ferry house.*

From around 1892, until his death in 1922, George Owen Spraggs managed the inn for J.J. Young and Sons, who at this stage were leasing the inn from Cornelius John Park, the son of John Cornelius Park. A prominent golfer, Spraggs was also at one time a professional and greenkeeper at the nearby golf club and from around 1904 he acquired the lease of the Hayling ferry. On the 12th August, 1922, unfortunately George Spraggs was drowned close to the inn, when in exceedingly rough weather he was attempting to rescue his son George who had fallen into the sea after mooring their boat. George junior was fortunately saved but his father was swept away and his body was found ten days later washed up on the other side of the island.[16]

Like a number of public houses the Norfolk Lodge Inn acted as the Coroner's Court in cases of inquests due to deaths occurring nearby. With the Norfolk Lodge Inn situated close to the sea it was not uncommon to hold inquests on deaths by drowning which many were recorded in the local press, including one which unfortunately related to the drowning of a ten years old boy. Examples of three inquests held at the Norfolk Lodge Inn, including one of the earliest held at the inn on 29th January 1878, are as follows:

[12] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 19th August 1871.
[13] John Cornelius Park (1807–1887) of Auckland House, Teddington. Middlesex and Sinah Villa, South Hayling. Recorded as a 'London Garbage Disposal Contractor'. Acquired the title of lord of the manor of Hayling Island in 1871 from Osmond Barnard and passed to his son C.J. Park in 1887. Norfolk Lodge Conveyance on Sale dated 11th August 1871.
[14] Albert George Sandeman, a member of the Sandeman Port family and David Paynter McEuen of Richmond House, Hayling Island.It was thought that the landlord of the Norfolk Lodge up to this time also managed the Ferry.The scheme headed by Sandeman was to provide a floating bridge with accommodation for vehicular traffic so the horse tramways could be extended from Southsea. The scheme came to nothing.
[15] William Cousins is described as a builder employing 1 man (his son Edgar, a carpenter). See the North Side Inn, North Hayling.
[16] *A History of the Ferry Boat Inn*, *formerly the Norfolk Lodge Inn*, *Hayling Island.* – Glyndwr G. Jones, 1995.

FOUND DROWNED

An inquest was held on Friday by W.F. Brook, Esq., Deputy-Coroner, at the "Norfolk Lodge Inn", Sinai, Hayling South, touching the death of William Lotten, who was found drowned in Langstone Channel. John Lotten, a fisherman living at Emsworth, identified the body as that of his brother, whom he had not seen for three months. He was a married man and a sailor. Charles Cooper said he resided at 2, Oyster–street, Portsmouth, where deceased had also lived. He last saw him alive on Wednesday morning at half-past seven, and had some conversation with him. He had been drinking freely for the few previous days, and appeared quite sober that morning. Elias Barnett, a ferryman, living at Sinai, South Hayling, deposed to finding the body at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he was crossing the ferry. The body was floating, and he brought it ashore and then gave information to the police. Further evidence having been given by P.C. Henry Davy, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased was found drowned, but by what means he came into the water there was no evidence to show.[17]

The second inquest concerned the drowning of Gunners McGough and Fox of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort St Helen's, Spithead, whose bodies were found after a fishing trip on the 23rd May 1882:

BOATING FATALITY

On Tuesday last Gunners McGough and Fox, of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort St Helen's, Spithhead, started from the fort in a boat for the purpose of fishing. At 8 p.m. they were seen by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the fort struggling against the tide and drifting in the direction of the Horse Fort. Darkness coming on he lost sight of them, and nothing was heard of the boat or its occupants until the following morning, when the craft was found bottom upwards in Langstone Harbour, with the body of McGough under the thwarts. The corpse was removed to Hayling Island, where it awaits an inquest. Fox's body has not yet been found. – The inquest of the body of Gunner McGough was held last evening at the Norfolk Lodge Inn, Hayling Island, before the Deputy Coroner, Albert Addison, Esq. It was stated that deceased, who was forty-five years of age, had been in the service of upwards of twenty-two years, and was a sober and steady man. He was appointed lighthouse keeper at St. Helen's Fort on the th[h] *inst. Evidence was given as to the circumstances attending the deceased's departure from the fort, as detailed above, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. In summing up, the Coroner recommended the establishment of a code of signals between the forts.*[18]

The third inquest held at the Norfolk Lodge Inn on the 24th August 1898 concerned the death by drowning of Charles Morgan, *a native of Chatham who had been staying with his sister and brother-in-law, Sergeant-Major Sparrow RMA, at Eastney, who went to the island in company of a Greenwich schoolboy, James Trick.*

An inquest was held on Friday by W.F. Brook, Esq., Deputy-Coroner, at the "Norfolk Lodge Inn", Sinai, Hayling South, touching the death of William Lotten, who was found drowned in Langstone Channel. John Lotten, a fisherman living at Emsworth, identified the body as that of his brother, whom he had not seen for three months. He was a married man and a sailor. Charles Cooper said he resided at 2, Oyster–street, Portsmouth, where deceased had also lived. He last saw him alive on Wednesday morning at half-past seven, and had some conversation with him. He had been drinking freely for the few previous days, and appeared quite sober that morning. Elias Barnett, a ferryman, living at Sinai, South Hayling, deposed to finding the body at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he was crossing the ferry. The body was floating, and he brought it ashore and then gave information to the police. Further evidence having

[17] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 30th January 1878.
[18] *Portsmouth Evening News*, 27th May 1882.

been given by P.C. Henry Davy, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased was found drowned, but by what means he came into the water there was no evidence to show.[19]

The inquest, held by the County Coroner, Mr E. Goble heard that:

At 1.30 pm they proceeded to bathe near the "Norfolk Lodge Inn" at the mouth of Langstone Harbour. There was a strong flood tide running, and Morgan was carried round the ferry pontoon into deep water and sank. Henry Blair and Thomas Court, two of the Ferry Company's employees, recovered the body with a boat hook. Artificial respiration was tried without success, and on the arrival of Dr Moude, RN, life was pronounced extinct. Mr Best, of the ferry office, states that he warned the boys of danger, but they took no notice. The Greenwich boy had a narrow escape. He was clutched by Morgan and sank twice before being rescued. The Jury found that the deceased was accidently drowned, and through their Foreman, expressed the opinion that there should be a notice board warning bathers of the danger of the spot.[20]

Until the end of the nineteenth century the inn had a rather savoury reputation even with at times lucky to have the licence renewed due to the bad state of the premises; one such was at the licensing session in September 1899:

OUGHT TO BLESS THE BENCH
'NORFOLK LODGE,' SOUTH HAYLING

The case of the "Norfolk Lodge," South Hayling, was next considered, and Admiral Field described it as a very bad one. He explained that the licence was opposed on the ground of the wretched condition of the accommodation. They made an order last year for the repairs to be carried out, and in good faith accepted the word of the gentleman representing the firm that they should be carried out. He visited the place and found it in practically the same state, with nothing done. The back-yard was an outrage, and the tap-room was used as a store-room, the public thus being deprived of their proper accommodation. – Superintendent Hack reported making a visit of inspection on Friday last, and said the whole of the repairs had been done as required by the Magistrates. – The Admiral (to the landlady): are you satisfied with your bar now? – The landlady: Yes Sir. – Admiral Field: You ought to bless the Magistrates. (Laughter). The licence was renewed.[21]

Certainly well before the turn of the twentieth century the Portsmouth Brewery of Young and Sons were supplying the inn with beer and ales, and this can clearly be seen in one of the earliest photographs of the inn. In 1914, Young and Sons had become a wholly-owned subsidiary of George Peters & Co., and it appears that Frederick Horace Owen Duckworth, one time Secretary to the Young's Brewery, held the licence from 1913 until 1954, a span of forty-three years.[22] On the 14th July 1921, the inn, along with other property and land of John Cornelius Park, were auctioned off, with the inn fetching £3,800 with the buyer reported to have been the Peters & Co. Brewery:

[19] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 30th January 1878.
[20] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 27th August 1898.
[21] The *Hampshire Telegraph*, 30th September 1899
[22] *A History of the Ferry Boat Inn, formerly the Norfolk Lodge Inn, Hayling Island.* Glyndwr G. Jones, 1995. J.J. Young & Sons, Ltd, Victoria Brewery, Thomas Street, Landport, Portsmouth. Daniel Ford founded the St Thomas Brewery in Thomas Street, Landport in 183, and operated it until 1856 when he was succeed by A. Ford, followed by John James Young in 1850. The business was known as John James Young & Sons, Ltd, from 1875 and acquired the Victory Brewery, Portsmouth prior to 1906. John James Young & Sons, Ltd. was registered in 1906 as a limited liability company to acquire there business. The St Thomas Brewery was renamed the Victoria Brewery in 1937. The company was taken over in 1914 by George Peters & Co., Ltd, Portsmouth, which was itself taken over by Friary Meux, Ltd, Guildford, in 1959.

THE FREEHOLD FULLY LICENSED PROPERTY,
being the
"NORFOLK LODGE INN."

Situate close to the Ferry, and arranged with Bar, Smoking Room, Lounge Room with matchboard ceiling, Parlour, Two Kitchens, Cellar, Larder, Scullery, Lavatories, etc., Six Bed Rooms and Yard, together with the BLOCK OF COTTAGE PROPERTY adjoining;

One having Three Bedrooms, Kitchen and Scullery, with W.C., AND OTHER Two Sitting Rooms, Three Bed Rooms, Kitchen, W.C., etc., together with the area of surrounding land.

The Inn and Cottage property are in the occupation of Messrs J.J. Young & Sons, Ltd., on the terms of an expired Lease subject to six-month's notice to expire at Lady Day, at the yearly rent of £65.[23]

After the death of George Owen Spraggs, his son, also named George Owen Spraggs, took over managing the inn along with the running of the ferry. Incidentally, the Spraggs family ran the ferry until 1962. George Spraggs junior was still in control of the inn at the outbreak of war in 1939 but sometime after this the Norfolk Lodge was requisitioned by the Royal Navy for whatever matters is unclear. With a military presence at South Hayling during the war and its close proximity to both the sea and Portsmouth the inn was probably a useful base for the military. After the war the inn was returned to the brewery and in October 1946 re-opened as a public house under the management of Mr A.E. Henry and his wife with Horace Duckworth holding the licence. It is believed that the inn incorporated a small one storey cottage that was connected to the inn around the time it re-opened as an inn after the war. The cottage can be seen in earlier photographs of the inn close to the water's edge.

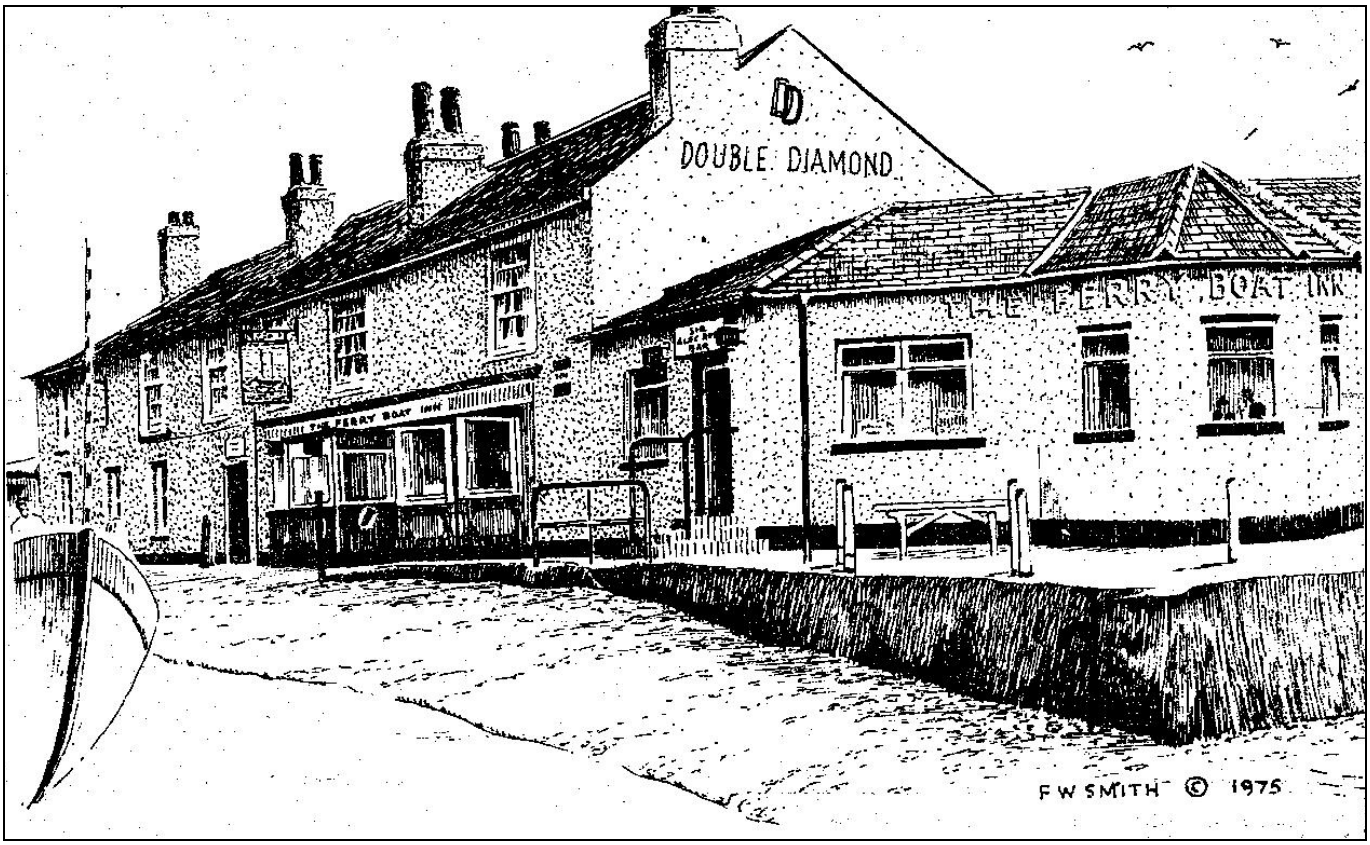
The Norfolk Lodge remained with George Peters & Co. until that brewery was acquired by Friary Meux in 1959. Friary Meux in turn became part of the Ind Coope Brewery chain and are now part of Allied Breweries. Shortly before the sale to Friary Meux, it is believed in 1957, the Norfolk Lodge changed its name to the Ferry Boat Inn, the name of course it is now associated with.

So what of the inn today? From its origins as a country beerhouse the Ferry Boat Inn is today a thriving business. The present public house is now one building and has absorbed the cottage that was attached to it. One suggestion is that this took place after the 1939–45 when the Royal Navy handed the building back to the brewers but it is possible that this amalgamation took place after the 1881 census. Early photographs of the exterior of the building differ little from the building of today.[24]

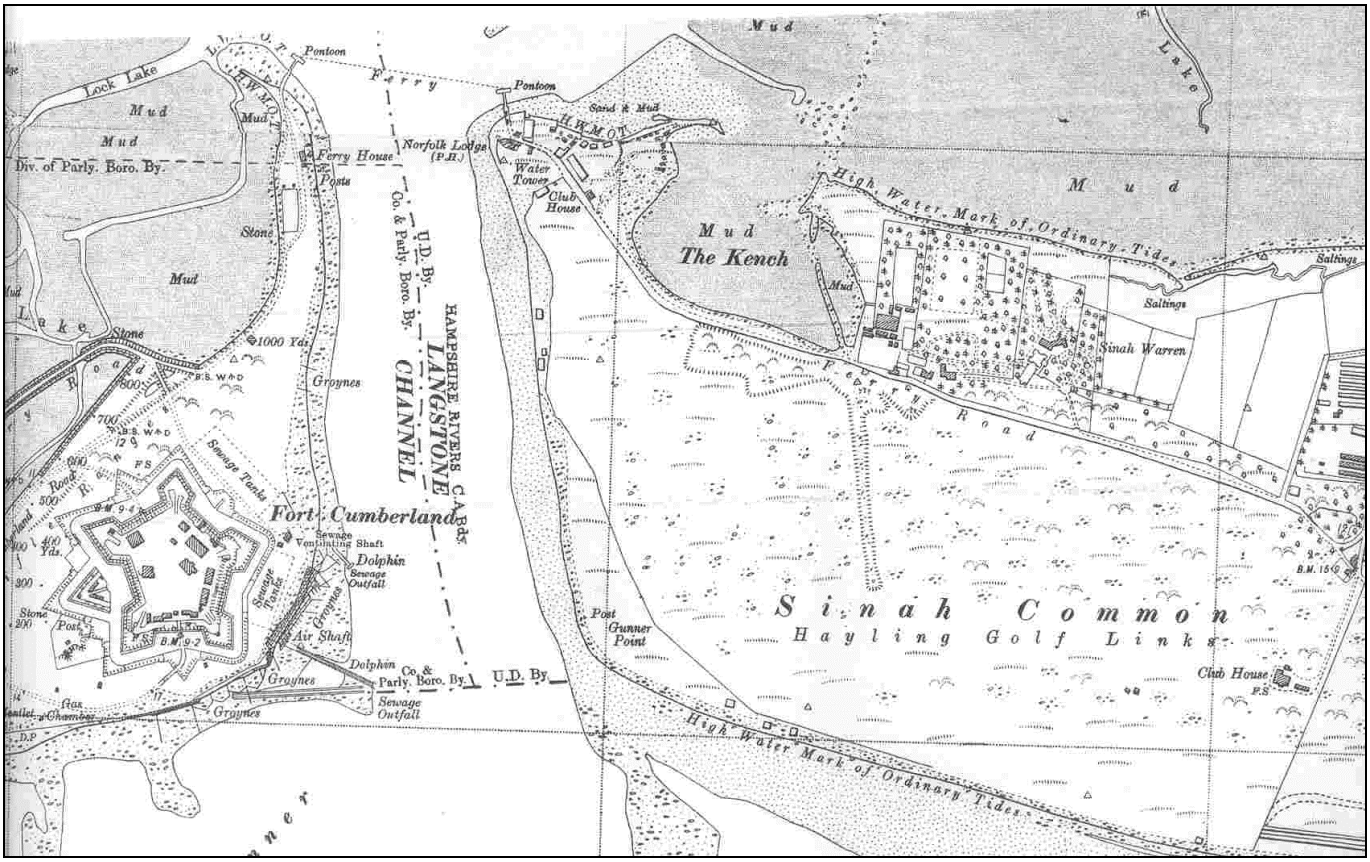
Refurbished in 1994, it attracts both locals and visitors stepping off the ferry from Portsmouth. Also a large part of its custom is holiday makers, and visitors from the local area, all stopping off for a drink or a meal and to view the fine scene across the harbour. In October 2002, an unexploded British First World War bomb was discovered on the beach in front of the public house. Bomb Disposal Divers took the device to a spot 200 yards south of the pub and carried out a controlled explosion in shallow waters.[25]

[23] Re J.C. Parks Estate Hayling Island, South Hants – Sale by Auction by King & King, Thursday, July 14th, 1921 including the Freehold Agricultural Holdings, Lower Tye Farm, West Town Farm, Sinah Farm, in all about 160 acres and including the Freehold Fully Licensed Property known as the Norfolk Lodge Inn. (Havant Museum).
[24] The cottage like structure on the south of the present building is probably the Norfolk Lodge Cottage recorded in the 1881 census.
[25] *The News*, 7th October 2002.

Norfolk Lodge Inn, circa 1910.



The Ferry Boat Inn, drawn 1975 by Frank Smith. (*Hayling Islander.*)



O.S. Map of 1938 showing the Norfolk Lodge (Ferry Boat Inn) on the edge of the Langstone Channel. The older Norfolk Lodge can be seen further back along Ferry Road.

The remains of the original Norfolk Inn, photographed October 2008.

Confusingly, Pigot & Co's Guide to Hampshire for 1830 records the May Pole Inn and the Norfolk Lodge as well as a third inn, the Norfolk Arms. The Norfolk Arms is under the control of Thomas Sharp, whereas the Norfolk Lodge's innkeeper is James Bulbeck, a member of the family that held the licence of the Norfolk Lodge for many years. So was there a third inn or were the Norfolk Lodge and the Norfolk Arms one and the same? Richard Scott in his Topographical Account of Hayling Island, written in 1826 states:

> *The island contains two very respectable Inns; one bearing the rural and appropriate sign of the "May-pole," and the other the complimentary one of the "Norfolk Arms." The former stands in the centre of the island, and the latter occupies a situation near the rabbit warren, opposite the eastern part of the Wolsenir Sands.*[26]

After 1830 only the Norfolk Lodge is recorded in directories for the island, and the 1841 Census for Hayling South records only the May Pole Inn and the Norfolk Lodge as the inns on the whole of Hayling Island at this time. Early newspaper advertisements recall only the Norfolk Arms Inn and not the Norfolk Lodge suggesting that they were one and the same inn. Even the death notice of William Bulbeck in May 1806 records in the local press that *'On Monday, died, Mr Bulbeck of the Norfolk Arms, Hayling Island,'* giving further indication that they were one and the same. The only other mention of Thomas Sharpe is for an advertisement for a property sale of 5th January 1830 when Sharp's address is given as the Norfolk Arms, South Beach, Hayling Island. To add to the confusion even further another suggestion is could this third inn be what became known as the Royal Hotel Tap?

> *FOR SALE by AUCTION, by Mr King, on Monday the 16th of August 1813, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, at the Norfolk Arms Inn, Hayling Island. – A COPYHOLD ESTATE; comprising a Thatched Cottage, with about an Acre of Land adjoining. The above Estate is delightfully situated about the centre of the South Parish of Hayling Island, in which, at little expense, might be made a neat residence for a small family. For further details apply the Auctioneer, Emsworth.*
>
> *Hampshire Telegraph*, 9th August 1813

> *The next General Meeting of the COMPANY of the HAYLING BRIDGE & CAUSEWAY, will be holden on Monday the 29f September instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Norfolk Arms Inn, Hayling Island.*
>
> *Havant, 18th September, 1828 Wm. Padwick Jun.*
>
> *Hampshire Chronicle*, 22nd September 1828

> *TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr King, on Tuesday the 5th of January, 1830 at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr Thomas Sharp, Norfolk Arms Inn, South Beach, Hayling Island:*
>
> *All those two newly erected Tenements or Cottages, with large Gardens, being on the west side of Selsmore Lane, near to and adjoining the South Beach of Hayling Island aforesaid, and within view of and distant only a few-minutes-walk from the splendid Hotel and Mansion lately erected, and improvements now in progress thereon.*
>
> *Hampshire Telegraph*, 28th December, 1829

PRIVATEERS AND SMUGGLERS

During the French wars the enclosed harbour waters formed a convenient retreat for privateers evading pursuit in the English Channel, and the island was a notorious centre of lawless smuggling traffic. The distress

[26] *Topographical Account of Hayling Island*, *Richard Scott*, 1826 (republished 1974).

prevailing during the Crimean war, and after, reduced the inhabitants of Hayling to a very bad state of destitution. Those who were left could only earn sufficient by their labour to pay for bread alone for their families. The result was that many resorted to smuggling and wrecking in order to obtain a living, and in this they were joined by deserters from the Navy and Portsmouth dockyard, who found the waste lands of Hayling a secure place of refuge. Some of these smugglers became so notorious that they were known locally as the band of 'Forty Thieves' and many grim and desperate encounters took place between them and the Revenue Officers.

A legend runs that Gable Head derived its name from one of these encounters, for the band having captured one of the members who was suspected of giving information to the Revenue men, proceeded to hang him at the end of a gable of an old barn situated at the corner of Tournerbury Lane. Fortunately, the preventive men came to the rescue in time to cut him down and save his life, and from this time the spot has been known as Gable Head, although the barn itself has long gone.

Various places used for the concealment of smuggled goods can still be pointed out. One in particular exists beneath the shingle bank in front of the present Public Bathing Station almost in front of the Royal Hotel. Rough weather occasionally exposes the view the remains of the brickwork of this 'Smugglers Cave', and it was at this spot about a century ago that a young Hayling man, pursuing an accomplice who had turned informer, shot and killed his own wife in mistake as she stood at the entrance.

Reminiscences of the exploits and subterfuges of contraband runners are still related by some of the older inhabitants of the island. One highly respected resident tells, among other stories, of an occasion on which he was fishing near the ferry while a fishing smack was running under sail to Langstone Harbour. The revenue men from the opposite shore hailed the ship to heave to, which she did, bringing the mainsail down flapping about and obscuring about the deck, while the anchor chain rattled over the side. The excise men seemed satisfied with their search, but from his point of vantage it could not be concealed from our fishing friend that the anchor chain carried overboard with it a string of ankers of brandy. Aware that he was observed, and not relishing the consequences of acting informer, he deemed it prudent to hold his peace. The sequel followed a few nights later when he was aroused by a midnight knock at the door of his house, which he opened to find an unattended keg of brandy at his feet, none the worse for its submersion, *and very good stuff too* he adds appreciatively.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON HAYLING ISLAND FROM A GUIDE & HANDBOOK
PUBLISHED BY GREEN & CO, SEAFRONT, 1922.

THE MAYPOLE INN

Reputed to have the distinction of being Hayling Island's oldest inn, the Maypole Inn is said to have existed on the same site since the eighteenth century.[27] The first inn was demolished in 1808 and the replacement inn stood until 1933, when that inn was demolished and replaced by the present building. The history of the site can be traced back to at least April 1735 when a *'messuage with garden and orchards'* known as 'Biskins' was recorded and it was this property that had become known as the Maypole.[28] An early account of the Maypole from 1795 concerns the joint expenditure of the two parishes of Hayling Island regarding the ferry. It read: *"Paid expenses at a Meeting at the Maypole concerning ye Ferry, 8s 3d."*[29]

There is a photograph of around 1910 showing a thatched roof cottage-style building of almost two up and two down in style, which is purported to be an early Maypole Inn but it is more in keeping with a sleepy rural

[27] George Gale & Co. Ltd, *Pub Guide*, *Hayling Island*, Maypole Inn.
[28] Gales, *A Study in Brewing*, Business & Family History, Barry Stapleton & James H. Thomas, 2000.
[29] *The King Holds Hayling*, F.G.S.Thomas, 1961.

cottage than an inn or beerhouse. Like a number of inns and beerhouses other trades were carried out on the premises, usually at the rear of the inn, and the Maypole was no different as it appears to have had a blacksmith's shop close to the inn at some stage. In November 1832, the then innkeeper, James Hoare, had his blacksmith's forge, anvil, tools, and other effects, as well as his household furniture sold off in payment for due rent:

> *TO be SOLD by AUCTION, on the Premises, by Mr King, on Monday, November 12th, 1832.*
>
> *The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a large Booth, Blacksmith's Forge, Anvil, Tools, and Effects, of Mr James Hoare, of the May Pole Inn (under a distress for Rent), consisting of four-post and tent bedsteads, with furnitures, mahogany bureau and stump bedsteads, feather beds, blankets, and counter-panes, bed and table linen, carpeting, good 30 hour clock, mahogany and wainscot dining, ten and other tables, chairs, fenders, fire-irons, knives and forks, China and glass, crockery ware, kitchen utensils, a set of ten good Club-room tables, and other effects. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock precisely*.[30]

The inn, from the early nineteenth century, came under the control of the Drayton Brewery of Isaac and Joram Littlejohns who must have supplied the premises with beer, until the brewery, along with five other public houses, were put up for auction on 24th September 1839. It is unclear who acquired the inn, if it was sold at this sale, as the brewery stayed with the Littlejohns family until 1853. The sales particulars for the inn at this time record:

> *The "Maypole," in Hayling Island, COPYHOLD, on the road-side leading to the fashionable watering place in that island, recently and substantially built up, on a moderate scale, with extensive clubroom, stable, coach-house, blacksmith's shop and large garden – this is also a beneficial club house, and is distant three and a half miles from the town of Havant.*[31]

In June 1862, the inn was acquired by the Havant Brewers and Merchants, John Bridger Clarke and his son Samuel. The inn stayed under the control of the Clarke family until it was sold along with the brewing interests and eight other public houses belonging to Samuel Clarke in June 1903. During the ownership of the inn Clarke made alterations to it in 1867, and the beer, no doubt, came from the Homewell Brewery or one of the other brewing interests in Havant owned by Clarke. The sales particulars for the sale in June 1903 give us a good description of the earlier inn:

> The Substantially Built and Commandingly Placed
> FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED SPIRIT TAVERN known as
> "THE MAYPOLE," SOUTH HAYLING
>
> *Containing Bar, Smoking and Tap Rooms, Large Club Room (36x20), Three Bedrooms, Good Entrance Hall, Kitchen, Wash-house, Beer Cellar and other Offices, STABLING WITH STANDING FOR FIVE HORSES, Enclosed Coach-house with Loft over, Yard with Granary Entrance, Two W.C.s*

This old inn served the local population for 125 years, and was popular for a gathering called the "May Pole Benefit Club," who would assemble once a year dressed in pagan regalia. They would then march out from their

[30] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 12th November 1832. The Hoare family also kept nearby Fleet Farm until the death of James Hoare in November 1868.

[31] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 2nd September 1839 - VALUABLE and IMPORTANT FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising DRAYTON BREWERY, and genteel RESIDENCE, with six well accustomed PUBLIC HOUSES, and other PROPERTY, to be positively SOLD by AUCTION, in conformity of the Will of the late Proprietor, by Mr KING, at the New Inn, Drayton, on Tuesday, September 24, at four, in three lots.

room at the inn carrying festooned poles to the parish church for a special service, the Sunday nearest May Day. After the service they would return to the inn where the Parson would preside over dinner, after which a fair, cricket, beer, and probably much gaiety took place.[32] Most years the licensee would apply for an extension of the licence to stay open later during the gathering of the club and at most times the application was granted.

Various landlords held the licence for the May Pole during the nineteenth century, one for example, Betty Carpenter, lost five geese to a thief in April 1862 with the culprit William Hopkins being caught and sentenced to two weeks imprisonment with hard labour. Betty Carpenter finally passed over the licence to John Sherman in 1865 and if records are correct she was aged 86 at this time.[33] Like a majority of public houses the Maypole was used in hearing of inquests involving local deaths; one such was held at the inn on the 1st September 1870 after the death of John Holland:

HAYLING ISLAND, SHOCKING DEATH

An inquest was held at the "Maypole", Hayling Island, on Wednesday last, before Edward Hoskins, Esq., to enquire into the cause of death of John Holland who it appears was in charge of a horse and cart drawing water, when the horse took fright and he fell off the cart, the wheels passing over his body, and causing compound fracture of the leg, from the effects of which he died. A post mortem examination of the body was made by the medical gentlemen who were called to the deceased assistance (Messrs Stedman and Aldersey) and after the detail of evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death".[34]

In the sale of 1903 the inn was acquired by the Horndean Brewery of George Gale & Co., who built the third Maypole Inn in 1933, a little further back from the main road. During the 1930s Gales' Brewery went through a rebuilding stage, replacing many of the older public houses that they had previously acquired and replacing them with more functional buildings.

Longevity seems to have been the key with the licensees of the Maypole, certainly into the twentieth century, with John Hyde holding the helm from 1890 until his death in 1929 and then, before the start of the Second World War and for over the next fifty years, the Smith family holding the licence.

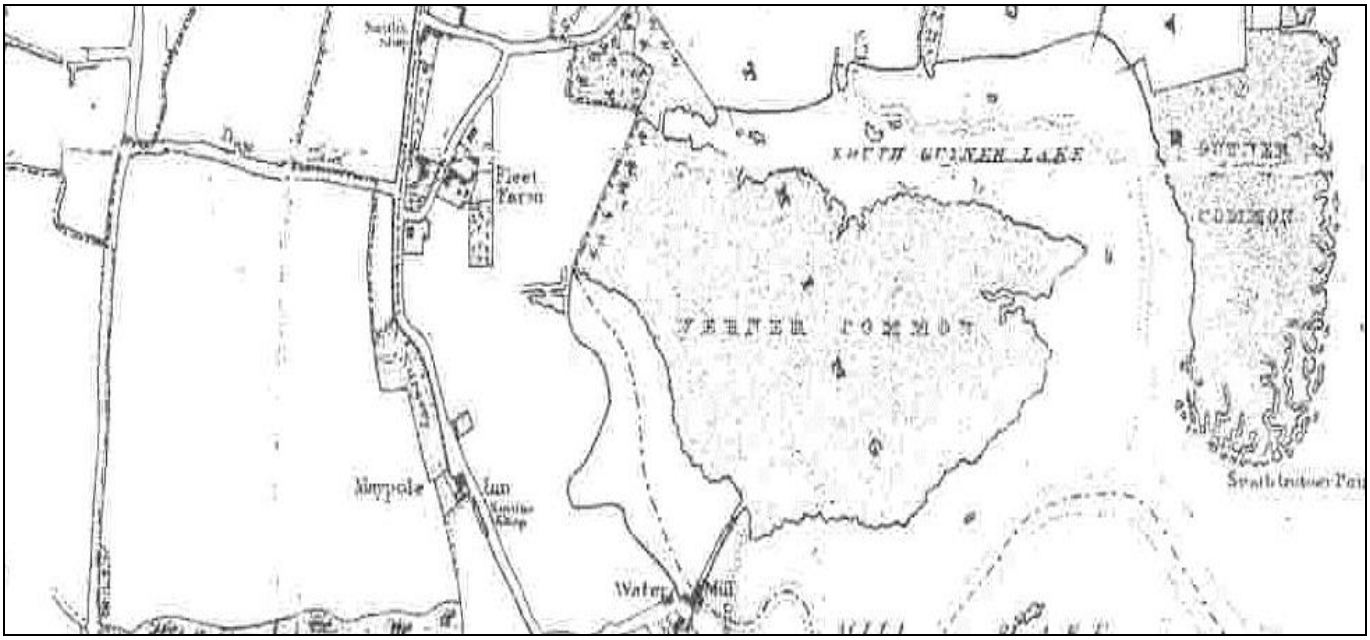
In 2005 the Gale's Brewery, along with the Maypole Inn and their 110 other public houses, were sold to the London Brewery of Fuller, Smith & Turner of Chiswick. Today the Maypole has a fine reputation for dining and is a family run affair with a warm welcome for the visitor.

HAYLING ISLAND

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr King, at the May Pole Inn, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in two lots:-
Lot 1. – A COTTAGE, and about five Rods of Garden GROUND, with the necessary outhouses.
Lot 2. – A COTTAGE, and about one quarter of an Acre Garden GROUND, with the necessary outhouses.
The above property is Copyhold of Inheritance, held under the Manor, and situate at West Town, Hayling South. The Premises are in Tenantable repair, situate about a quarter of a mile from the sea, and the same from the new buildings. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Auctioneer, Emsworth; and for a view of the Premises, apply to Messrs Howe and Hunt, the Tenants occupying the Premises.

Hampshire Telegraph, 8th May 1826

[32] *The King Holds Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961.
[33] At the time of her death in 1874 records recall her age as 96 years.
[34] The *Hampshire Telegraph*, 3rd September 1870. County Court Inquests were nearly always carried out at the nearest public building and in most cases the nearest public house to the actual event in case.



I.T. & C. Lewis Map of Hayling Island, 1834, showing The Maypole Inn.

The Maypole, photographed October 2008.

THE BARLEY MOW

The Barley Mow, photographed October 2008.

The current Barley Mow Public House, standing on the corner of Station Road and Manor Road, opened in the early 1970s, replacing the original inn of the same name. The original Barley Mow Inn, now the popular restaurant Jaspers, still stands further along Station Road and was originally two cottages dating from 1829.

In 1867, the Havant brewer William Gloyne, transferred a beer licence to one or the two cottages, then named Westlands[35], probably with the idea of trying to attract the custom of the users of the new railway that started to run to South Hayling in that year. Gloyne also held the licence for the Live and Let Live beerhouse in Hollow Lane, and at some stage it would appear, transferred the licence between the Live and Let Live beerhouses to the new beerhouse called the Barley Mow.

One of the first keepers of the new beerhouse appears to have been Thomas Beckett Eames, who also worked as a carpenter and joiner. In August 1869 Eames applied for a spirit licence for the Barley Mow and his application was refused. He was a gentleman who it would seem was very well known to the local police and magistrates alike for *permitting beer to be sold on his premises in prohibited hours* as the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 2nd August 1871 testifies:

BEERHOUSE INFORMATION
HAVANT SESSIONS

Thomas Eames, keeper of the "Barley Mow" beerhouse at South Hayling was summoned for permitting beer to be consumed on his premises during prohibited hours, on the morning of Sunday, the 1th of July. P.C. Russell went to the house in plain clothes in the morning in question and in a workshop forming part of the premises he found three men and the defendant. A quart mug about three parts full of beer was on a table where the men were. The defendant in answer to the charge, said he had a photographer named French stopping at his house, and on the morning in question the three men came to have their likeness taken, and were shown into the workshop. The photographer kept them waiting some little time, and then asked him to give them a quart of beer, which he did. He denied that any money passed. Mr Drew said the defendant had been before the court on a previous occasion, and cautioned. The defendant had so many ways of

[35] *The King Hold Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961. It is believed that the deeds of the property name the property as a pair of cottages in 1829. The 6'' O.S. Map for Hayling Island, surveyed in 1870–80 records the site of the Barley Mow as 'Westland'.

deceiving the police that it was necessary to send an officer in plain clothes to detect Sunday trading. – The defendant was convicted in the penalty of 20s. and costs.

On the 18th April 1872, the licence was transferred from John Wheatley to his mother-in-law Mrs Lucy Pannell, a widower, who previously kept the Live and Let Live beerhouse in Hollow Lane.[36] Mrs Pannell, the widow of George Cole Pannell, a gardener and nurseryman on Hayling Island, was a member of a well-known and old established Hayling Island and Havant family.[37] Lucy Pannell ran the Barley Mow until her death in 1890.

Under the guidance of Lucy Pannell, the Barley Mow Thrift Club was formed in 1875, and the annual share out being one of the highlights of the Hayling year. The club's golden jubilee was celebrated in 1925 with a special dinner for seventy people, the arrangements being undertaken by the then landlord, Harry Saxby.[38]

On the 27th May 1898, under the direction of the trustees of the late William Gloyne, the Barley Mow, along with five other Public Houses and the Gloyne Brewery in Havant, was auctioned off. The Barley Mow was acquired for the sum of £1,920 by Henry Bransbury junior, the owner of the Crown Brewery in Portsmouth.[39] The sales particulars for this sale give a good description of the beerhouse at this time:

All that Well-Accustomed Freehold Licenced Beer-house in the Centre of the Village of SOUTH HAYLING, Being close to the Railway Station and adjoining the Gas Works, known as the "Barley Mow," Presenting a Large Frontage to the Main Road, the arrangement being a Double Lobby Entrance with Smoking Room, Private Parlour, Bagatelle Room and Tap Room; on the First Floor there are Four Bedrooms and Private Parlour; in rear is Kitchen and Scullery fitted with Boiler, Coal and Wood Stores, Two W.C.s and other Domestic Offices; whilst in the rear of the whole is a VERY LARGE KITCHEN GARDEN With Pig Sties, etc., and in Front a LARGE PLOT OF LAND With wood built Coachhouse and Two-Stall Stable thereon.[40]

This Property possesses a Frontage of 75 feet with a depth of 187 feet or thereabouts. The Tenancy is subject to Six-months-notice, and the Rent paid £16 per annum.

In the 1970s the business relocated to the corner of Station Road and Manor Road, on the site of the former dairy farm known as Ham Farm. The original Barley Mow, in turn, became a restaurant known as The Three Musketeers Restaurant Francais, opening in April 1975. It later became known as Ma Bakers, and is now still trading as a restaurant under the name of Jaspers. Many Islanders still remember the horse drawn milk floats from the Manor and Ham Farm delivering their daily pinta until replaced in 1957 with the mechanised floats that occasionally can still be seen today.

Luckily, a proportion of the original barn still survives as part of this popular public house and restaurant that the new Barley Mow has become. The restaurant has become very popular with local residents and tourists alike with a Carvery restaurant popular all year round. The picturesque thatched buildings in front are no longer there, replaced with a modern building that generally blends well into its surroundings. The rear of what was the farm, Ham Meadow, has now become a modern housing estate.

[36] The 1871 Census for Hayling South (recorded April 1871) records Thomas B. Eames, age 36, as a carpenter and joiner at the Barley Mow. Lucy Pannell, age 50, is recorded as a Beerhouse Keeper at the Live and Let Live Beerhouse.
[37] Lucy Pannell (1821–90). George Cole Pannell (d.1862). Members of the Pannell family kept the Brown Jug Beerhouse in East Street, Havant for many years before the Second World War.
[38] 'I Remember When It Was Just Fields' – The Story of Hayling Island – Ron Brown, 1983.
[39] Bransbury also bought the Olive Leaf, South Hayling, in the same sale for £1,310. (H.R.O. 129M90/K52. In 1902 Bransbury sold his Crown Brewery (and 47 Public Houses) to United Brewery (Brickwoods) for £80,000 – Portsmouth Breweries Since 1847 – Philip Eley, Portsmouth Papers, 1994.
[40] Particulars and Conditions of Sale Of a Small & Old Established Brewery & Six Spirit and Beerhouses, 27th May 1898. H.R.O. 129M90/K52.

Three Musketeers Restaurant, July 1976 (*Hayling Islander*).

Jaspers Restaurant, the original Barley Mow, photographed 2014. *(Gary Brown.)*

THE ROSE IN JUNE

Probably the third oldest inn on the island, the Rose in June in Selsmore Lane, can trace its origins, thanks to its title deeds, to 1848, when Hayling Island carpenter and wheelwright James Cutler surrendered the property.[41] The then building, a thatched cottage made up of probably two cottages and of a much earlier date, quickly became a beerhouse around this time. The barn next door to the present building, a Grade II listed building, was sadly destroyed by fire in May 2008. Originally used for threshing, the thatched barn carried a date of 1739 carved on one of the wooden posts facing the threshing floor. The inn may have taken its name from a white rose bush in the cottage garden.

By the time of the 1851 census, Miss Mary Ann Goldring, age 45, is recorded as a brewer on the premises and she kept the beerhouse for about twenty years, brewing beer on site for sale. It is probable that she was at Rose in June as a "beer retailer" sometime earlier than this date because in 1847 she is recorded in a directory as such for that year. She was a member of a family that could trace its origins on the island back to the Hearth Tax of 1664 as well as having a long association with the sea and the beer trade on Hayling Island.[42] It would appear that the actual ownership of the premises were still under James Cutler and later his son Ralph Snow Cutler until he put the Rose in June and other land up for sale in 1872.

The Rose in June, like almost every public house on Hayling Island, carried out the solemn task of holding inquests at the premises. One such was held on the 12th August 1857 in regards to a boating accident of which Sergeant William Wainsford and others were drowned at Spithead:

> *An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the "Rose in June" public house, Hayling Island, before C.B. Longcroft, Esq., Coroner, on the body of William Wainsford, one of the unfortunate sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery who were drowned on the 5th inst. at Spithead. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased was drowned by the boat being accidently upset at sea."*[43]
>
> *Hampshire Telegraph,* 16th October 1858

HAVANT SESSIONS

> *Mary Ann Goldring, keeper of the Rose in June beershop, Hayling South, was fined 2s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. costs, for having her house open for the sale of beer after 10 o'clock at night, on the 14th September.*

By the time of the census in 1871, Josiah Carter[44] was recorded as a brewer at the premises but the following year, in May 1872, the property was advertised for sale under the ownership of Ralph Snow Cutler, who was also selling other land and property at the sale. The sales particulars advertised five lots of property and land for sale with the Rose in June and land abutting it being described as:

> *Mr George Etherington will SELL by AUCTION, by order of Mr. Cutler, at the "Bear Hotel," Havant, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June 1872, at One for Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in lots.*

[41] James Cutler (1806–62), Wheelwright, carpenter & farmer. Well established Hayling Island family with tradition of wheel wrighting and carpentry. Family helped construct first Langstone Bridge. *The King Hold Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961.
[42] Mary Ann Goldring (1804–82) . It is possible that the William Goldring baptised in 1841 is the son of Miss Mary Ann Goldring. William Goldring kept the Olive Leaf public house for many years (see Olive Leaf).
[43] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 15th August 1857.
[44] Josiah Carter (1825–94) From 1873 he kept the Millers Arms, East Street, Havant and later kept the Foresters Arms, North Street, Havant.

A Very Desirable Piece or Parcel of ARABLE LAND, containing 4a. 1r. 15p., or thereabouts, numbered 350 on the Tithe map. This lot, which is exceedingly well-situate, adjoins the "Rose in June" Beer-House, is within a few minutes' walk of the Royal Hotel, and has considerable frontage to three main roads.

The "ROSE IN JUNE" Beer-House, together with the Cottage, Barn, Garden, and Yard thereto adjoining or belonging. The "Rose in June" Beer-House is in the occupation of Mr Josiah Carter, a yearly Michalmas tenant, and the cottage is occupied by Charles Farmer, a quarterly tenant.[45]

At this sale the beerhouse was acquired by Chichester brewer George Henty[46] from Ralph Snow Cutler[47] who also held the Yew Tree Inn on Hayling Island.

From this date until the start of the Second World War the Rose in June was long associated with the Hunt and Sharpe families. In October 1873 Edward Hunt, described as a maltster and miller from Walderton,[48] took over from Josiah Carter as the keeper of the inn until his death in 1888. Hunt was succeeded for a short time by his wife, Emily Hunt and his daughter Alice Emily.[49] One photograph of around 1885 shows Emily Hunt standing in the doorway of the old beerhouse. In July 1890 the licence was transferred to William Thomas Sharp who had married Alice Emily Hunt in 1885. From then until the Second World War the licence remained with the Sharp family.

In 1890/91 the thatched quaint looking beerhouse was demolished by George Henty & Sons Ltd. and replaced with the square brick built building now standing, although it is believed that a fire destroyed the thatch roof before demolition. In 1955, after nearly eighty years belonging to Henty's the Rose in June was acquired by Watneys (Tamplins), now the Pheonix Brewery, Brighton and they in turn modernised the public house to the sum of £7,000 in 1979 by adding a new lounge bar extension.

In 2005, the public house closed amid controversy and anger over the future of the building. The owners of the site wanted to redevelop the building into eleven flats and houses, much against the opposition of local residents. The Hayling Island Residents Association (HIRA) would have liked to see the building turned into a community centre, Police Station, or even back as a public house/restaurant but amid various schemes for the old public house it remained closed for many years.

In the early hours of the 18th May 2008 a blaze broke out in the historic thatched barn next to the main part of the Rose in June public house leaving just a few charred timbers and the twisted wire that enclosed the thatched roof. Fire fighters had no real chance of saving the barn and Hayling Fire and Rescue manager Mark Pannell said that around 20 fire-fighters were called to the scene, with appliances from Hayling and two from Havant. Mr Pannell went on to say that:

The building was already alight. It was like an inferno. The whole barn was on fire, including the thatched roof. We fought the fire from outside the building, using four water jets to contain the fire and stop it spreading to the adjoining pub and other nearby buildings. Two fire-fighters used breathing apparatus. It

[45] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 18th May 1872.
[46] George Henty, incorporated in 1893 as George Henty and Sons Ltd. In 1921 Henty's merged with G S Constable and Sons Ltd (incorporated 1904). The resultant Company was thereafter known as Henty and Constable (Brewers) Ltd.
[47] Ralph Snow Cutler (1847–73) died at the age of 26 in 1873. Cutler also sold the Yew Tree Inn in this year. It is unclear if the sales went through after his death. *The King Hold Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961.
[48] *The King Hold Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961.
[49] Edward Hunt (1825–88). Emily Hunt (d.1890) Edward Hunt married Emily Powell at New Fishbourne, W. Sussex, Nov. 1855. The 1871 census records Edward as a grocer at Selborne, Hants. The 1861 census shows Edward Hunt as a Miller at Walderton, West Sussex.

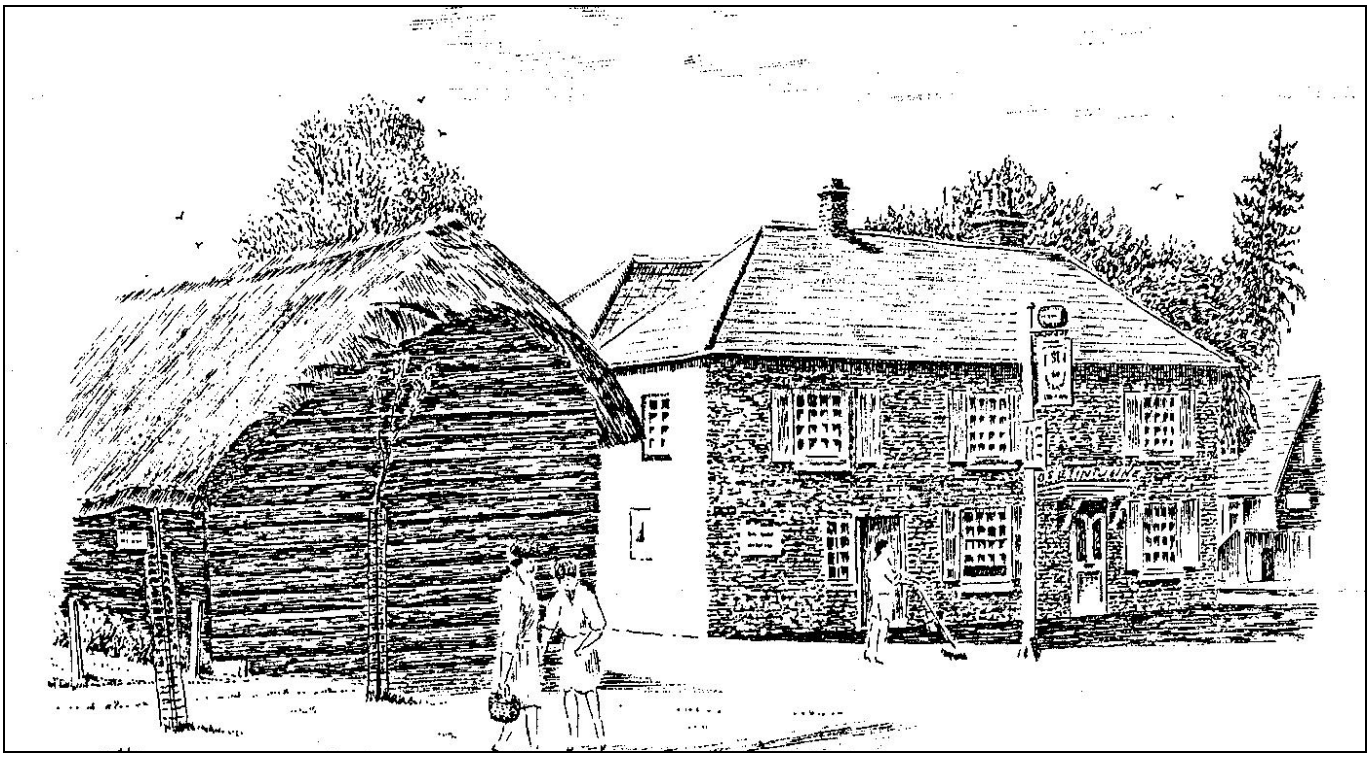
took about an hour to bring the fire under control and we spent about a further two hours damping down and making the area safe.[50]

It was believed the fire was started deliberately and the police treated the blaze as an arson attack. Following the fire various business people came close to acquiring the site with suggestions of turning it into a restaurant including Inn on the Beach owners Carol Mackie and Ian Murray who wanted to turn it back into a restaurant/public house. Other developers wanted to turn the site into flats and houses and again this was unsuccessful. In August 2013 a change of usage permission was granted and in the wake of this it has been agreed that the Co-op will open a convenience store on the site. Opposition to this was still high as many residents wanted to see the premises re-open as a public house. The Co-op will open its brand new 3,500 sq. ft. early in 2014.

The Rose in June, circa 1885. Emily Hunt can be seen in the doorway.

[50] *Hayling Islander*, 9th June 2008.

The “new” Rose in June, 1910.



The Rose in June, drawn by Frank Smith, 1974 (*Hayling Islander* 1974.)

The Rose in June, October 2008.

The Rose in June being refurbished, 25 March 2014. *(Gary Brown.)*

RETURN TO THE ROSE IN JUNE

By OUR REPORTER

New Zealander Mr Peter Edney made a nostlagic trip down Memory Lane when he returned to visit his former home, the Rose in June, Hayling Island, last month.

He found the Mengham pub, where his father Harold was landlord for some 20 years from 1936, changed almost beyond recognition. Where his bedroom was upstairs there is now a kitchen; and the new lounge bar has been built where a bathroom and an Anderson shelter once stood.

But one relic of the past was still there — an old gasket from his motorcycle which he used to repair in the thatched barn.

Sheila, wife of landlord Keith Foxall, was taking Peter on a tour of inspection of the present-day Rose in June.

KEEPSAKE

'When we got to the barn the first thing I saw was the old gasket hanging on a hook,' he said. 'I'll take it back home as a keepsake.'

Reminiscing about the wartime days, Mr Edney said: 'I remember the pub had to close for several days after the war because the beer ran out. And I remember delivering crates of pale ale to local houses on my cycle.'

He also recalls the first air raid, when he was standing in the garden and a large piece of shrapnel missed him by inches.

A far more serious incident is still vividly remembered by many locals — the occasion when Peter's father was working in a shed outside and a 3½ in. long Ack-Ack shell crashed through the roof and penetrated the length of his arm so deeply that it had to be drawn out with a series of magnets.

'I still have the shell,' said Peter. 'I ran the pub while my father was recovering from the wound in hospital. My mother, Con, always looked after the lounge bar.'

During his five weeks in this country visiting his father's sister, Miss Muriel Edney, of Waterlooville, he called on 93-year-old Mrs Nan Burden, of Harvey Brown House, Hayling, who used to help in the bar.

'Her memory is failing, but she remembered my parents,' said Peter.

TWO ORCHARDS

He found much of the Rose in June changed as a result of major alterations carried out after his parents moved to Essex in the mid-fifties to take over a tobacconist's and sweet shop.

'When we first went to the pub there was a front bar, a small side bar to the right of the main entrance, behind that a tiny little room, and a games room. We had a bathroom built where part of the lounge bar now stands.'

The Rose in June, Mengham.

Outside, a vine grew over the passageway between the pub and the barn. There was a peach tree, plum trees, two orchards, a fish pond built by his father with a statue of Venus de Milo, a greenhouse, vegetable plot, and a number of large trees — one with a tree house for Peter.

He said: 'We kept chickens, ducks and geese and there was a big pond in the garden. In the corner was a very large tree which Bert Mansell helped my father to pull down.'

LANDLADY'S HOIST

The family moved to Hayling Island in 1934 from Portsmouth, where Mr Harold Edney was landlord of the Old George at the top of Lake Road. His first pub on Hayling was the Shades, and two years later he took over the Rose in June, which was previously run by the late Mrs Maud Sharp.

'A hoist had been installed to take her up to the first floor because she was so heavy,' Peter recalled.

He joined the Hampshire Constabulary in 1949, serving at Petersfield as a patrol car driver. In 1955 he went to Bermuda to join the police force and it was there he met his wife June. His parents joined them later and died in Bermuda.

The couple emigrated to Auckland with their two sons 10 years ago, and Peter now runs his own driving school there.

'This was my first return visit to Hayling since the mid-fifties, and I found everything very changed,' he said. 'I particularly miss the old world charm.'

Wartime at the Rose in June (*Hayling Islander,* August 1980.)

The Rose in June showing the Thatched Barn on the right. The Regal Cinema is showing Jungle Book starring Sabu. Postcard from the late 1950s.

THE ROSE IN JUNE
THE PUBBY PUB AT MENGHAM
The name is said to come from the rose bush in the garden of the original ale house, replaced in 1890 by the present building. Annual rent for the property was a single rose, payable in June. We are trying to brighten up a rather drab summer by offering doubles of our most popular brands of spirits at 8p off the normal price plus a number of special events.

Advertisement for the Rose in June, August 1980. *(Hayling Islander.)*

THE YEW TREE INN

Situated close to the parish boundary between South Hayling and North Hayling, on the Havant Road at Fleet, The Yew Tree is probably Hayling's most picturesque public house. The current inn, built around 1890, stands close to the corner of Yew Tree Road and the ancient farmhouse of Fleet farm, and replaced an earlier thatched property which stood on the site. At one time it faced Yew Tree Road, which was then the main road but now the modern inn fronts on the Havant Road. As the name of the public house implies it was named from an ancient tree. Suggestions that the tree was named after the ancient yew tree in St. Mary's Church[51] have been discounted; it is probable that the inn takes its name from the yew trees that were growing nearby. One tree that is still thriving grows in the pub's grounds at the rear and is estimated to be at least 140 years old, dating it back to the 1860s, the time the inn opened.[52]

The Yew Tree first opened as a beerhouse in the late 1860s; prior to this the premises were used as a carpenter and wheelwrights shop with a blacksmith shop close by and went by the name of "Seaman's[53] under the Cutler family". The original inn as a building certainly predates this by many years as earlier photographs testify. One suggestion is that the "cottage" had its origins as far back as 1100, though this unfortunately cannot be proved. One rather macabre aspect of the inn's history is that part of the building was once used as a mortuary, probably the one storey building attached to the right of the public house. Certainly, as with other public houses on Hayling Island, it may have been used in conjunction with the Coroners Court as many an inquest was carried out in the inns of Hayling Island. One example of its use as a mortuary can be found in the *Portsmouth Evening News* of the 5th October 1903 when a body was recovered at North Hayling:

> *Some days ago it will be remembered, a sad bathing fatality occurred off Southsea Beach, the victim being Mr Harold William Guile, of "Ashdale", Clifton Road, Southsea. On Saturday afternoon the body of the*

[51] It is believed that a yew tree in the churchyard of St Mary's Church is close to 2,000 years old.
[52] The girth of the tree is 7'10" – The Yew Tree Guild.
[53] It is thought that the name of Seaman's originates from a family name. The surname is recorded in the parish records for Hayling North from the sixteenth century to the early seventeenth century.

deceased was found on the shore at North Hayling, near the Oyster Fisheries. The remains were conveyed to the Yew Tree Inn to await an inquest.

In the census for South Hayling for both 1851 and 1861 James Cutler is recorded as a carpenter and wheelwright at the premises along with William Rogers as a blacksmith at premises next door. The following census for 1871, Thomas Downton is recorded as a wheelwright at the "Yew Tree" as well as acting as a beer retailer. In February 1872 the licence for the beerhouse passed from Thomas Downton to Ralph Snow Cutler, the son of James Cutler, who previously had a wheelwrighting business at the site. It is believed that the Cutler family had held the property since 1769 when it was surrendered to them by the then lord of the manor, the Duke of Norfolk.[54] At a sale in March 1877 the inn was acquired by Chichester brewer George Henty and was described as: *The well frequented Old Established Beerhouse known as "The Yew Tree," with large Premises, Orchard and Gardens attached.* The advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* went on to add:

Messrs Lewis & Son have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr Ralph Cutler to SELL by AUCTION at the "Dolphin Hotel," Havant, on Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1877, at Four o'clock precisely. – The following VALUABLE PROPERTIES:

Lot 1 – Freehold Cottage Residence at Stoke.
Lot 2. – Two Freehold Cottages adjoining the main road at Hayling South. [55]
LOT 3. – THE WELL-FREQUENTED, OLD ESTABLISHED BEERHOUSE known as "THE YEW TREE," in the centre of Hayling Island, containing good tap room, sitting room, kitchen, pantry, cellar, bed-rooms, wood and cow houses, carpenter's shop & shed, stabling, piggeries, garden and large orchard, measuring 0a. 2r. 50p. and being numbered 8 on the tithe map, let on lease to Mr Lush, at the yearly rental of £20 and now in the occupation of James Marshall. The lease will expire in May next.

Not all licensees of the Yew Tree behaved with the manner expected of them; one appalling incident in December 1883 showed what happened when 'worse for drink':

A NICE HUSBAND

Mark Tune was brought up on a warrant for assaulting his wife, Catherine Tune, on the 3rd ult., and with threatening to do her some grievous bodily harm. Complainant stated that on the evening of the 13th ult. the defendant came home the worse for drink. He abused witness and procured an axe with which he smashed the whole of the furniture, mugs, and glasses used by him as landlord of the "Yew Tree" Inn at Hayling Island. Witness remonstrated with him on his conduct, when he threatened to knock her head off. She was consequently obliged to take refuge at a neighbour's house. The warrant had been issued on the 4th December, but defendant has absconded until yesterday. Defendant said he was sorry for what he had done and asked to be forgiven. The Bench, however, said it would be better for him to be bound over to keep the peace. He was accordingly bound – himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each, for six months. As the necessary sureties were not forthcoming, prisoner was removed in custody.[56]

Not all licensees acted in this dreadful manner as shown in this unfortunate accident befell Mrs Vince, the wife of James Vince, the landlord of the Yew Tree in March 1903:

On Monday afternoon, as Mrs Vince, the wife of Mr James Vince, of the Yew Tree Inn, North Hayling, was cycling near her house, she fell from her machine, breaking her leg below the knee. Mr Vince, who is a

[54] *The King Hold Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas, 1961. It was enfranchised to Ralph Snow Carter by J.C. Park (lord of the manor) in 1873. Ralph Snow Cutler died age 26 in 1873.
[55] *Hampshire Telegraph*, Feb. 17th 1877.
[56] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 5th January 1884.

member of the local branch of the St John Ambulance Association, put the leg in splints, and Dr A.E. May subsequently set the fractured limb.[57]

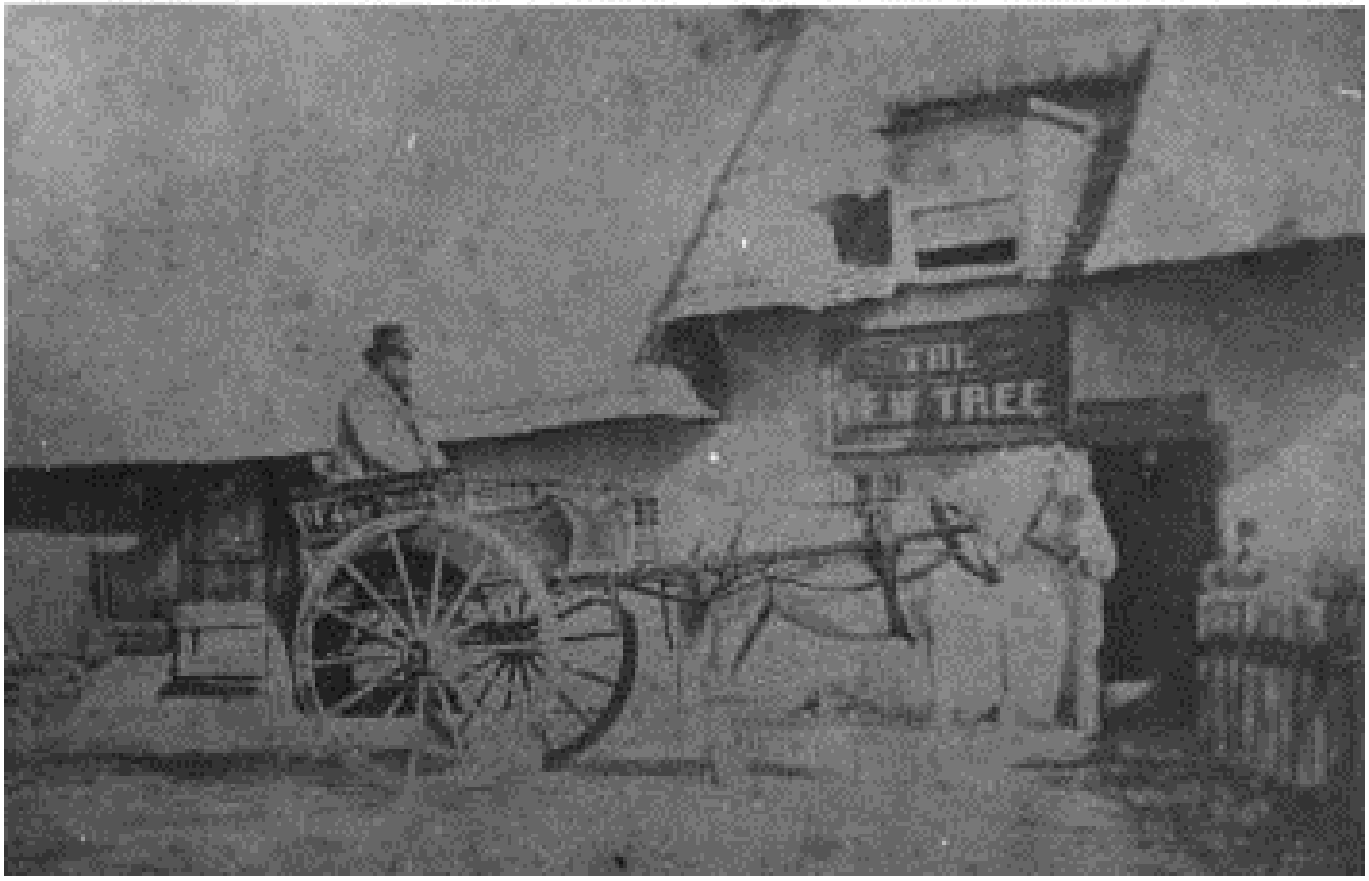
It was probably under Henty's ownership that the current inn was built close to 1890 replacing the old thatched building. The inn stayed under the Henty/Constable banner until it was acquired by Tamplins Ltd (Watneys) in 1955, although it does appear that the inn acquired some of its wares from the Biden Brewery in Havant as photographs testify. The small four-roomed inn was modernised and enlarged in 1956 under the new ownership and further extended about 1970 and now as one reviewer of the inn states is:

Full of Olde Worlde charm with its pleasing antiques littering every wall and ceiling you can sit and speculate for hours what use some of the items have had in the past. The Yew tree is extremely popular with the locals affording a friendly and often jovial atmosphere to all standing around the bar area.[58]

The Yew Tree Inn, photographed late 19th century.

A group of regulars at the Yew Tree Inn in the early 1900s. The landlord is probably standing in the middle of the group.

[57] *Portsmouth Evening* News, 25th March 1903.
[58] Emsworth Pubs – Further Afield



The original Yew Tree Inn, photographed circa 1885.

Bidens Brewery of Havant delivering to the Yew Tree Inn, circa 1900.

Sketch of the Yew Tree Inn, 1974, by Frank Smith (*Hayling Islander*.)

The Yew Tree Inn, photographed October 2008. The yew tree can be seen to the rear of the inn.

THE OLIVE LEAF

Overlooking the beach at Eastoke, and close to the modern coastguard station, stands the Olive Leaf public house, an inn long associated with Hayling's lifeboat and the Goldring family. Taking its name from Hayling's first lifeboat, named after the wife of the benefactor who paid for it,[59] the inn, originally a beerhouse, was built and opened in the mid-1860s. Legend has it that there was a race between the Olive Leaf and the nearby Lifeboat Inn to see who would serve the first customer – it is unclear who had in fact the honour of doing so. The history of how the inn came into being is worth noting and F.G.S. Thomas in his excellent book *'The King Holds Hayling'*[60] states:

> *About a hundred and fifty years ago some land was given to the parish by the Duke of Norfolk but, the house on it having been burnt down, the parish officers abandoned possession, whereupon a wideawake John Cutler fenced it and watched it. He was able to swear after some statutory period of years, actually thirty in this case, that he had never paid rent or other acknowledgment. William Goldring, licenced victualler and first coxswain of the lifeboat, bought twenty rods of this land from Cutler and built the inn.*[61]

William Goldring, born on Hayling Island, was a member of a well-known Hayling family which can be traced back on the Island to the Hearth Tax of 1664, if not earlier.[62] He worked as a fisherman on Hayling Island, an occupation that many of his family pursued. On the 14th of January 1865, during a severe hurricane, the schooner *Ocean* from Plymouth was wrecked on the Woolsiner Shoal near Hayling Island and Goldring and eleven other fishermen from Hayling Island, including his father George and Major F.W. Festing[63] of the Royal Marine Artillery, went to the rescue and saved several men from the wreck in atrocious conditions. Following this remarkable feat the establishment of the first lifeboat on Hayling Island was established with Goldring acting as the first coxswain, a position he held for many years until ill-health intervened.[64] Prior to this, in 1862, Goldring, along with three other Hayling Island fishermen, had saved three shipwrecked men off of Hayling from the Schooner *Cygnet* and for his act of bravery he, along with his colleagues, was awarded a silver medal from the Royal Humane Society.[65]

At the annual licensing meeting held on the 20th August 1870 William Golding applied for a spirit licence stating that the house was frequented by many fishermen and that the beerhouse was situated a distance from another licensed house, but unfortunately the decision of the Bench went against him:

THE OLIVE LEAF, HAYLING ISLAND

> *William Golding, of the "Olive Leaf" beerhouse, Hayling Island, applied for a spirit licence through Mr R.W. Ford, who based his application on the fact that the house was situated at the east end of the island, at*

[59] William Leaf, who's company Messrs Leaf, Sons, & Co. of London, presented £500 for the building of a lifeboat.
[60] *The King Holds Hayling*, F.G.S. Thomas.
[61] Duke of Norfolk – lord of the manor of South Hayling sold the manor to William Padwick, 1825
[62] William Goldring (1830–1899) His father's sister Mary Ann Goldring was a beerhouse keeper at the Rose in June in South Hayling for many years.The Goldring family were also related by marriage to other inn keeping families on the island such as Spraggs and Derben..
[63] Major -General Sir Francis Worgan Festing K.C.M.G. (1833–86). Adjutant General, Royal Marines, 1876.
[64] The *Olive Leaf* lifeboat was launched on the 13th September 1865 and during her 23-years-service saved 32 lives. She was replaced by the Charlie & Adrian Lifeboat in 1888, which in turn was replaced by the *Proctor* in 1914. The first lifeboat station was situated close to what is now the golf course and was constructed at a cost of £250. It is now the "The Inn on the Beach". William Goldring was succeeded by his brother Stephen as coxswain of the Hayling lifeboat.
[65] Silver Medals were awarded to William Goldring, James Spraggs and David Farmer for a service on 17 October 1862. When the Portsmouth Sloop *Cygnet* sank on the Woolsiner Sandbank her crew of three men were seen clinging to her rigging with sea washing over them. The sloop had become unmanageable after encountering a heavy gale and, striking a shoal, was overwhelmed by heavy waves and began to break up. After an unsuccessful attempt to reach the casualty in his smack Captain Goldring launched her skiff and, together with two of the crew, rescued the three men who had been marooned for over five hours.

some considerable distance from another licensed house, that the house was much frequented by a large number of fishermen, who were accommodated with lodgings by the applicant during the fishing season, that they frequently came to the house wet through, exhausted, and ill, and wanted spirits, and that the applicant was a man of good character. He presented a memorial signed by the Rev. W. Hardy, rector of Hayling South, and also a memorial signed by about 50 fishermen, pilots, and others in favour of the granting of the licence. The applicant was a man of the highest character, and was coxswain of the Hayling Lifeboat, in which capacity he, with his crew, succeeded in saving a large number of lives on the occasion of the wreck of the Ocean. He had frequently exhibited considerable bravery and humanity in rescuing persons from drowning, and had obtained the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. – In answer to the bench, applicant stated that the house was rated at 9/- per year. – Mr Ford, detecting a smile on the face of one of the magistrates, said it would be completely useless to build a large house for the locality. A person might just as well throw the money away. The applicant's house was quite capable of affording the necessary accommodation. The application was refused.[66]

Again, like many a Hayling Island public house, inquests for the Coroner's Court were held here. One rather gruesome case featured the body of Arthur Smith, a private in the 85th Regiment, stationed at Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, who drowned off of Southsea Beach, along with another man whose body had been found at Ryde the previous week, in May 1876. Private Smith and his companion were both drowned when the boat they hired capsized. The inquest, held by the County Coroner Mr E.J. Harvey, heard that:

The body was very much decomposed, and the head and hands were entirely gone. William Bridger, a boatman belonging to the Coastguard Station Service, at South Hayling, stated that on Monday, about 11.50 p.m. he was near the Coastguard Station when he saw something on the shore. On going to the spot he found the body of a man without any head. It had the uniform of the 85th Regiment. The body was removed.

The body was identified as Private Arthur Smith due to his uniform and a letter in his pocket which was just legible with his name and address on it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death with the proviso that bye-laws should regulate the letting of pleasure boats from Southsea.[67]

In December 1889, William Goldring gave up his licence at the Olive Leaf, transferring it to his brother Stephen for a short period. By 1911, Stephen's son, William John Goldring, held the licence and continued the family tradition long associated with the inn, holding the licence for many years.

At some stage, probably soon after it was built, the Olive Leaf came under the control of Havant brewer, William Gloyne, and stayed under the control of the Gloyne brewery until the sale of the Gloyne brewing assets in May 1898. It was bought at the sale for £1,310 by Henry Bransbury junior, the owner of the Crown Brewery in Portsmouth.[68] The sales particulars for May 1898 described the Olive Leaf as:

At SOUTH HAYLING near the Coastguard Station is a Most Pleasantly Situated and Well-Accustomed Licenced Beer-house known as The Olive Leaf, Containing Parlour, Kitchen, (used as a living room), Beer Cellar fitted with Bar Entrance, Large Tap Room, and on the First Floor Three Good Bedrooms and Parlour or Sitting Room; in rear is a detached Wash-house with Copper, Large Coach-house, Two-Stall Stable, Coal and Wood Cellars, Two W.C.s

[66] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 24th August 1870. The nearby Lifeboat Inn applied at the same time for a spirit licence but like the Olive Leaf it was refused (see Lifeboat Inn).
[67] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 27th May 1876.
[68] Brandsbury bought the Barley Mow, South Hayling, in the same sale for £1,920. In 1902 Bransbury sold his Crown Brewery (and 47 Public Houses) to United Brewery (Brickwoods) for £80,000 – Portsmouth Breweries since 1847, Philip Eley, Portsmouth Papers, 1994.

etc., also a LARGE KITCHEN GARDEN & LAND ADJOINING On the East Side forming Gateway; there is also a Footway Entrance on the Western Side. This property has a Frontage of 54ft. or thereabouts.
The Rent paid by the Tenant is £14 per annum, and the tenancy is subject to a Six Month notice.[69]

Portsmouth Evening News 3rd November 1900

COUNTRY BEERHOUSE TO LET

Suit Pensioner. Apply George Rowe, Olive Leaf, South Hayling.

On Christmas Day in 1935, the then landlord and landlady, William and Elizabeth Goldring, celebrated their diamond jubilee at the Olive Leaf after being married for sixty years.[70] Pride of place on the mantelpiece went to the telegram that had been sent by His Majesty King George V, and the regulars drank their health and the King's, as it is recorded, until the barrels had emptied.[71]

In April 1935 and May 1951 alterations were made to the interior of the property under the then owners, Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries Ltd, King Street, Southsea, which appear did not affect the look of the exterior of the premises too much.[72]

Today, after a period of closure, the Olive Leaf caters for both visitors to the island and the local population alike and has a good reputation for friendly service and excellent food in its restaurant and bar. The new owners, Mike and Tonya Berry have revamped this popular public house with Mike saying that:

Tonya and I like to take falling-apart pubs and make them our own. That is our specialty and we have done it a number of years now. 'We like to put our own style into a place and create a lovely new pub for people. It's just something we love to do.[73]

HAYLING LIFEBOAT HERO
DEATH OF COXSWAIN GOLDRING
1st FEBRUARY 1899

The death occurred on Wednesday of Mr William Goldring, aged 68 years, of Isley Cottage, South Hayling, a man famous for heroic deeds in connection with the rescue of ship wrecked mariners.

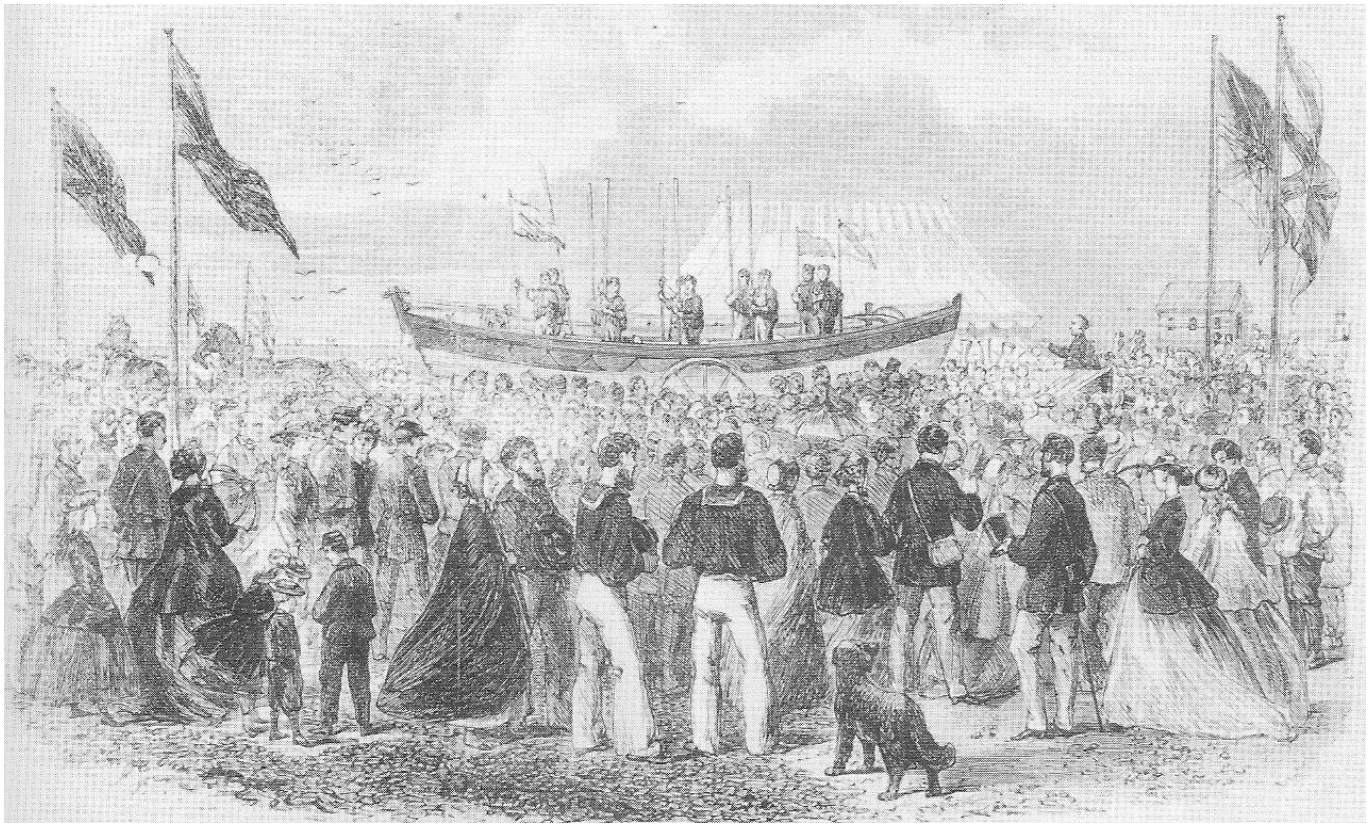
In his younger days he followed the perilous calling of a fisherman, and for many years was coxswain of the Haylng lifeboat. He first distinguished himself in the autumn of 1864, when the fishing smack Signet was wrecked on the Woolsiner Sandbank in a heavy gale. Goldring sailed out of Langstone Harbour on the ebb tide in another smack, and anchored on the edge of the dangerous shoal. With two other men he made a vain attempt to reach the wreck, and then, with almost superhuman effort, they dragged a boat over an intervening sandbank, launched her on the other side, and rescued the three men on board the stranded vessel. In the January following, the Ocean of Plymouth, was wrecked on the shoal at the mouth of Langstone Harbour. Goldring, in company of Major Festing, R.M.A., and several Hayling fishermen, put off to her in a boat belonging to Fort Cumberland. The wind was blowing with hurricane force, and more than

[69] Particulars and Conditions of Sale Of a Small & Old Established Brewery & Six Spirit and Beerhouses, 27th May 1898. H.R.O. 129M90/K52 .
[70] William John Goldring married Elizabeth Miriam Derben, South Hayling, 25.12.1875
[71] *The Story of Hayling Island*, Ron Brown, 1983.
[72] HRO Q20/26th April 1935 Block plan, first floor plan, ground plan, sections. Architect: J W Walmisley, 7 King's Terrace, Southsea. HRO Q20/706 4th May 1951 Floor plans, site plan and elevation. Architect: K Hornsey.
[73] *Hayling Islander*, 20th June 2013.

once the frail craft and her gallant crew were almost overwhelmed in the furious sea; but they reached the Ocean safely, and took off three sailors but others were washed out of the rigging and drowned before help could be afforded. In reward for their heroism Goldring and his brave companions were publicly presented by the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr R.W. Ford) with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, together with a purse of gold subscribed by the inhabitants of the Borough and neighbourhood.

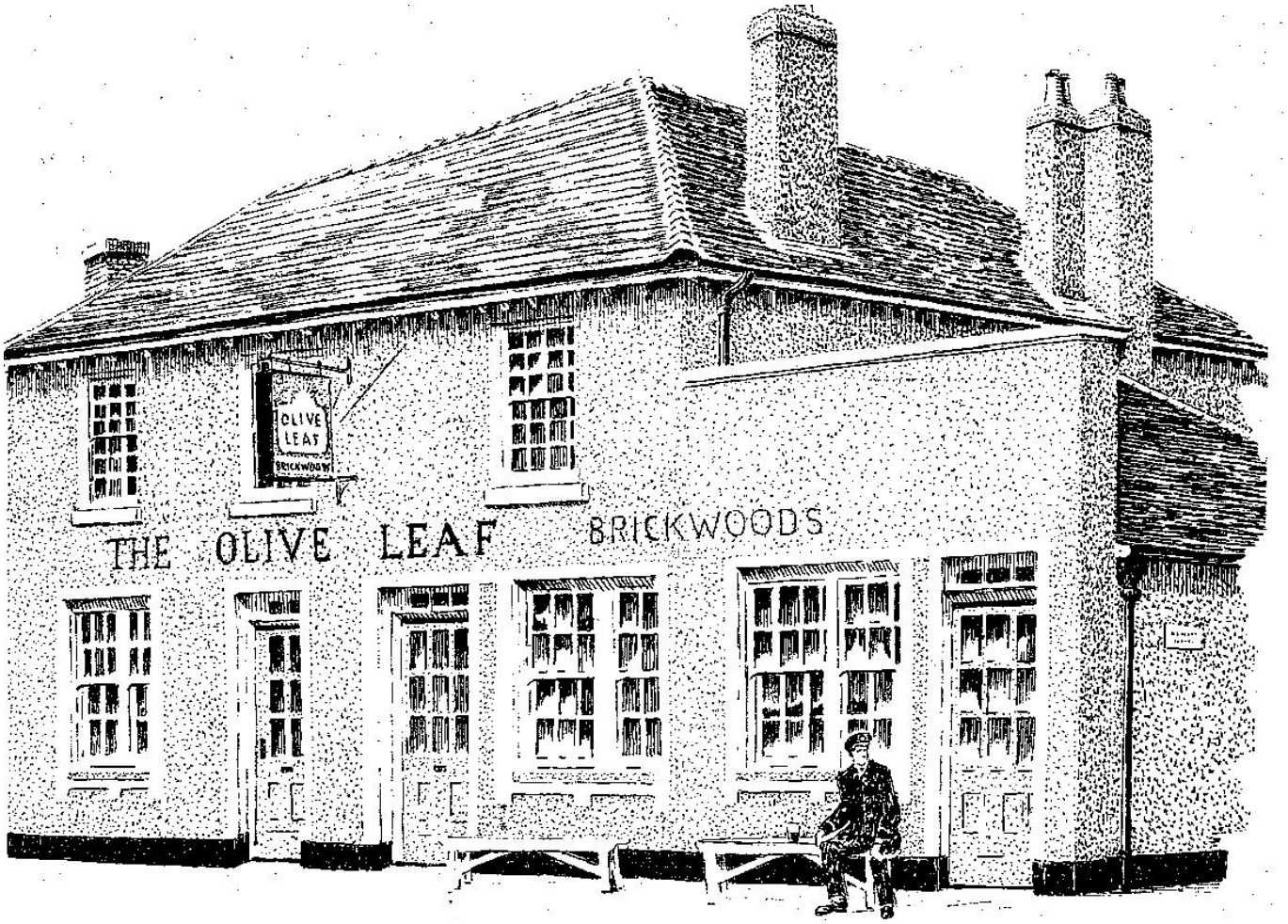
These rescues excited so much interest that a lifeboat was shortly placed at Hayling Island by the Royal Institution, and Goldring was appointed coxswain, a post which he continued to occupy until obliged to retire by reason of ill-health. While he was at the helm the boat was instrumental in rescuing the crews of three vessels wrecked in the vicinity of Hayling Island. In October 1868, fourteen lives were saved from the barque Atlas. In February 1889, eighteen men were rescued from the barque Lady Westmoreland, and, in April 1870, the brig Lisbon, carrying seven hands was succoured by the gallant band of Hayling fishermen.

Hampshire Telegraph 4th February 1899



Launching of the Olive Leaf lifeboat, 13th September 1865.

The Olive Leaf, from a postcard dated 1909.



The Olive Leaf, drawn by Frank Smith. (*Hayling Islander*, March 1976.)

THE LIFEBOAT INN

The Lifeboat Inn opened about the same time as its neighbour, The Olive Leaf, in the mid 1860s. Rumour has it there was a race to see which beerhouse could serve the first customer – the result unfortunately is unclear. Like the Olive Leaf the inn takes its name from the Hayling Lifeboat which was stationed close by. The building itself is reputedly to have been built on the site of an old smugglers tunnel, one of many which legend leads us to believe supposedly ran close by.

The first licensee was David Durben, a bargeman and member of well-known South Hayling family better known on the island for generations of brickmakers. In August 1869 it was stated that: *'£500 had been expanded in the erection of the house, and £40 had been laid out in addition for stabling. It was a large house, containing nine rooms, and every convenience for a public house.'*[74] In August 1869 David Durben applied for a spirit licence for the Lifeboat, coincidently at the same time as the nearby Olive Leaf with unfortunately both applications being refused:

THE LIFE BOAT, HAYLING ISLAND

Mr. Cousins applied for a spirit licence on behalf of Mr David Durben, of East Stoke, Hayling South, the occupier of a beerhouse known as the "Lifeboat." He stated that this house was 150 yards further from any licenced house that the house referred to in the previous application (The Olive Leaf), but he did not put this forward to compete with the other, and although he thought his client's premises, and, in fact, the other means at his disposal for carrying on the business of a licenced victualler, would bear comparison £500 had been expanded in the erection of the house, and £40 had been laid out in addition for stabling. It was a large house, containing nine rooms, and every convenience for a public house. – Mr Stone (magistrate): is there a sudden accession of thirst on the island? There were no applications before. – Mr Ford could not say, but last year some persons were brought on shore ill from some vessels off the coast, and some difficulty was experienced in providing them with stimulants. Mr. Cousins agreed with Mr Ford,

[74] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 25th August 1869.

and added that another reason why a licence should be granted was that the number of visitors to the island by railway and other routes had rapidly increased, and there was necessary a demand for increased accommodation for them. The application was refused.

In August 1871, David Durben was fined 7s. 6d. for allegedly permitting beer to be consumed on his premises on a Sunday with the *Hampshire Telegraph* recorded that:

At half past nine o'clock in the morning P.C. Russell entered the house by the back door, and on going into the backroom he found two men. In a cupboard he found a quart mug containing beer and ginger-beer, and a glass full of the same liquid. The defendant (Durben) said he was out at the time, and did know not what was going on. As this was defendant's first offence, and as he had always conducted the house respectably he was fined 7s. 6d costs.[75]

In October 1871, David Durban transferred the licence to Richard Smart[76] who came to the Lifeboat from the Norfolk Lodge where he held the licence for many years. In September 1889 Richard Smart applied for a spirit licence for the Lifeboat and this time the application was successful. In his application Richard Smart said he had held a full licence for 33 years and that:

Hayling Island was becoming a somewhat popular health resort, and in the summer time the visitors required certain accommodation in regard to the sale of spirits as well as beer. The Royal Hotel, which was the nearest fully-licenced house was about a mile and a quarter away, and there was no opposition of any kind to this application. During the past few years there had been a great increase of building operations in the neighbourhood, and a new estate was now being laid out. In the event of the application being granted, structural additions would be made to the house.[77]

The Smart family kept the Lifeboat for many years and was at the time of the above application that it became known as the Lifeboat Inn. Not all the Smart family behaved themselves while at the Lifeboat as this report from the *Portsmouth Evening News* of the 9th August 1893 recalls:

A SCENE AT THE "LIFEBOAT".

Henry Smart, of the Lifeboat beerhouse, South Hayling, was charged with being drunk and threatening to do grievous bodily harm to Sarah Kate Smart. Prosecutrix wished to withdraw the case, but the evidence was taken. Constable Harfield stationed at Hayling, stated that he was called on Sunday afternoon to the "Lifeboat" beerhouse where he found prisoner in a drunken condition. Mrs Smart gave him into custody for threatening to "do for her." Prisoner had also broken the windows, and used threats against Mrs Smart in the constable's presence. Mrs Smart said she wished to withdraw from the case, as the threats were used when prisoner was drunk. Ultimately prisoner was bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months.[78]

Again similar to other public houses on Hayling Island the Lifeboat held various inquests at the premises, when it was used by the County Coroner's Court. Two examples being from the 1880s:

On Tuesday afternoon, before the County Coroner, Mr E. Goble, Esq., an inquest was held at the Lifeboat, Hayling Island, on the body of Emma Gilmore, latterly living in King's Bench-alley, Portsea. The deceased

[75] *Hampshire Telegraph* 2nd August 1871.
[76] Richard Smart (1831–92) Licensee at the Norfolk Lodge and West Town Hotel as well as the Lifeboat until his death in 1892.
[77] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 28th September 1889.
[78] Henry Smart (b.1859) was the son of Richard Smart. His brother Charles (b. 1853) also at one time held the licence of the Lifeboat.

*was found dead on the floor of her sister's house, at Hayling, on Sunday morning. The jury returned the verdict of death from heart disease, accelerated by drink. The accusation by the deceased that she had received a blow on the chest from Bond, with whom she had lived, was not corroborate*d.[79]

The other inquest, held at the Lifeboat on the 8th July 1885 concerned a fatal bathing accident off Eastoke:

FATAL BATHING ACCIDENT

The Deputy Coroner (L. Warner, Esq.) held an inquest on Wednesday afternoon at the Lifeboat, South Hayling, on the body of John Eustace Dodd, 20 years of age, an ironmonger's assistant. The deceased was the son of Mr Josiah Eustace Dodd, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and with his brother had been staying at Hayling for a few days. At eleven o'clock on Monday morning they went to bathe at Eastoke, and the deceased getting out of his depth was unable to recover himself owing to his small knowledge of swimming. His brother, however, exerted himself to his utmost, and succeeded in keeping him afloat for a little time, but the deceased ultimately sank, and it was three quarters of an hour before the body was recovered by Mark Coombes, a fisherman, of Bosham, who used his nets for the purpose. The Deputy Coroner was informed that the spot at which the accident occurred was a dangerous one, and he expressed an opinion that it would be well if the authorities put up a notice to that effect as a warning to bathers. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.[80]

Portsmouth Evening News, 21st April 1897

Notice to Cyclists. – Every accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen at Mrs Smart's "The Lifeboat Inn," South Hayling.

In October 1900 the inn was enlarged and partly rebuilt under the guidance of Havant architect A.E. Stallard, a member of the well-known Havant family with plans for the rebuilding at a cost of £300 being passed. Early photographs of the inn from, the turn of the century show that Petersfield brewers, Amey's, were supplying the inn with its beer. One photograph of around 1900 shows the name of the landlord as Charles Horscroft, who took over the tenancy from the Smart family. Charles and his wife kept the Lifeboat until after Charles's death at the age of 77 in 1921. Amey's Brewery was eventually taken over by Whitbreads in 1951. In 1957 the Lifeboat was acquired by local brewers George Gale & Co. but is now part of the Enterprise Inns chain of Public Houses. The pub itself can be best described today as a:

Community pub just a hundred yards from the beach at Hayling. Although situated in the heart of tourist country, this pub retains a locals' feel, with a large second bar-cum-function room to the right. Black pudding is placed on the bar early on Sunday afternoons for the customers' delectation. There is league darts on Monday & Tuesday evenings, Pool League on Wednesday evenings, quizzes on Thursday evenings, Karaoke on Friday evenings, Live music Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons, meat raffle every Sunday with profits to the RNLI and, somewhere in between, they manage to watch all the sport going![81]

[79] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 12th July 1884.
[80] *Portsmouth Evening News*, 10th July 1885.
[81] British Pubs Guide. com

The Lifeboat Inn, circa 1898

Early photograph of the Lifeboat Inn

Photograph of the Lifeboat Inn, early 1960s showing the extension to the east of the property.

The Lifeboat Inn, 2013

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL

The West Town Hotel, in Station Road, South Hayling, was built in 1867, the same year as the railway finally reached Hayling Island. Situated about 200 yards from the Terminus of the Havant to Hayling Island Railway, the hotel, in its early days, had a chequered history. Built to catch the station trade[82] the building was designed by London architect Mr. F. Whitaker of the London firm of architects, Whitaker & Gardner.[83] The building itself was built in the Gothic style, similar in parts to the nearby Railway Station, again designed by Whitaker. It is believed that four partners, including Hayling Island landowner Thomas Harris and land agent and surveyor Francis Fuller, contributed nearly £2,000 towards the cost of building.[84] On the 16th September 1867, Whitaker advertised for Tenders for the erection of the building, but it is believed that it was not until 1869 that building work was finally completed. In June 1870 an advertisement in the local press advertised the property for sale. One of many over the next two decades:

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL
HAYLING SOUTH, HAYLING ISLAND

Messrs Lewis & Son will sell by Auction, on Monday the 27th of June, 1870, at five o'clock, this VALUABLE HOTEL, built in the modern style at a cost of nearly two thousand pounds, and it is situate within 200 yards of the Terminus of the Hayling Railway, in the parish of Hayling South.

The PROPERTY IS Leasehold for 99 years, from the 2th September, 1867, at a moderate ground rent of £55 per year. May be viewed and particulars, with plans attached, of Mr C.J. Longcroft, Solicitor, Havant.[85]

In an advertisement for the 9th September 1871 the West Town Hotel is again put up for auction for whatever reason is unclear but at least at this sale we do get a fine description of the interior of the property:

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL, HAYLING ISLAND, HANTS.

MESSRS LEWIS & SON will SELL by AUCTION (by order of the Mortagee) on Thursday, the 28th of September, 1871, at Three o'clock p.m., at the Bedford Hotel, Landport, Portsea,

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL, HAYLING ISLAND, HANTS,

Most substantially built in the most modern style at a cost of nearly £2,000, embracing spacious entrance in Minton tile floor, large front room 30feet, two receiving rooms, prime large bar, good kitchen, cellars, eight room bedrooms, tap room, croquet ground, garden, summer seats, all enclosed by a handsome Gothic wall, with every convenience attached and finished in a first class style, and situate near the Railway Station, is well calculated for a gentleman's private residence.[86]

[82] At one stage the West Town Hotel had its own station bus. It was a closed-in four wheeled vehicle drawn by one horse. There was a plain wooden seat down each side and it held about six passengers. Luggage went on the roof, John Phillip Pook, *Memories of Hayling 1911-83*.
[83] Whitaker & Gardner, Architects of No. 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster. Whitaker also put forward designs for a bridge between Southsea and Hayling Island.
[84] Thomas Harris (b.1822), known as Squire Harris, at one time owned East Stoke Farm and Mengeham House. By 1881 he was described as a Farmer of 1,500 acres and employing 60 men at Donnington, near Chichester, West Sussex. Francis Fuller (1807–87) land agent & surveyor and played an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Also owned the Royal Hotel, South Hayling. See biography.
[85] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 4th June 1870.
[86] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 9th September 1871.

On the 23rd August 1869 George Clinker was granted a spirit licence at the hotel, making him the first licensee of the premises. The 1871 census for the West Town Hotel records Clinker as a carpenter and wheelwright at the premises employing three men.[87] In later years Clinker was described as a builder, as were two of his sons. One wonders if he had a hand in the building of the hotel.

Like the other public houses and hostelries on Hayling Island the West Town Hotel held various County Coroner's Court inquests on the premises. One example being a very sad case involving a 17 months old baby boy who died suddenly in January 1873:

DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM CONVULSIONS

> *The County Coroner, Edward Hoskins Esq., held an inquest on Thursday afternoon at the "West Town Hotel," South Hayling, on the body of James Palmer, aged one year and five months. It appears that at noon of the 6th inst. the deceased was taken suddenly ill with excessive purging and vomiting, and at six o'clock on the following day died in its mother's arms. Dr W.H. Aldersley, of Havant, was sent for, and on examining the body, pronounced that death resulted from a fit of convulsions. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes".*[88]

To add to the confusion of the early history, in August 1878 the property was advertised for sale again: '*Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action of HARRIS v WHITAKER'.*[89] Thomas Harris being one of the first investors in the building of the property and F. Whitaker being the architect of the building. The tenant licensee at this time was Richard Smart who was described in the sales particulars as*: 'a very respectable tenant, in whose hands the business has rapidly increased until it has become and is now of considerable extent, there being no other wine or spirit house in the locality.'*[90] It is unclear why this High Court action was brought about and who acquired the property at this date. After this date the hotel seems to have had an uncertain future for on the 19th July 1881 the hotel was once again put up for sale with *the lease for about 84 years, at a ground rent of £5 per annum.* At this sale the leasehold was acquired by Arundel brewer George Sefton Constable (G.S. Constable & Sons Ltd)[91] who supplied the hotel with beer. It must have been George Sefton Constable who was responsible for a most prosaic of advertisements extolling the wonders of Hayling Island:

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL
HAYLING SOUTH, NEAR PORTSMOUTH

> *For families and Gentlemen. Newly furnished by Maple & Co. Best of Wines and Spirits. Lovely Oceanic airs, clouds of ozone, glorious bathing. Here in this "beautiful Isle of the Sea a seraph may dwell." In winter the temperature is "soft as a memory of buried love." In former times Hayling was Roman encampment. It is now the holiday locale of our Hampshire Volunteers. Her Majesty's wall post is on the premises for anxious friends, relatives and lovers*.[92]

In August 1891 once again in its chequered history the building was put on the market for sale, being described at this time *as 'a valuable and improvable property known as'*:

[87] The 1871 census records George Clinker, age 51, his wife Mary and four children. Interestingly his daughter Mary, age 21, was described as 'annuitant in hotel'.
[88] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 11th January 1873.
[89] See *Hampshire Telegraph*, 3rd August 1878.
[90]The same Richard Smart who held the licence of the Lifeboat Inn at this time.
[91] G.S. Constable Ltd founded in Littlehampton in 1845. In 1921 Constable's merged with G. Henty & Sons of Chichester (Westgate Brewery, Chichester).
[92] *The Standard*, 1st March 1881. The Militia Volunteers encamped on Hayling Island annually. In some years the West Town Hotel opening hours were extended during this time.

THE WEST TOWN HOTEL

A well frequented house, situated at South Hayling, and within 200 yards of the Railway Station. Is well and most substantially built in the Gothic style, and contains good entrance hall and well-constructed and modern fitted bar. Spacious table d'hote room 30 feet long, three sitting rooms, tap room, kitchen, scullery, garden, pantry good cellars, eight lofty bedrooms, two W.C.s, and offices, gas laid on, tennis and bowling green, kitchen garden, 4-stall stable and coach-house, with loft and coachman's room over. Piggeries, fowl-run, and yard, and a good supply of water.'[93]

It would appear that the West Town Hotel stayed under the control of Constable's Brewery, and later Henty & Constable, who supplied the Hotel with its beer, until it was taken over in 1955 by Friary Meux who in turn were taken over by the Watneys Brewery.

Hampshire Telegraph, 12th September 1891

FINING A HAYLING HOTEL KEEPER

William Grant, the keeper of the West Town Hotel, South Hayling, was summoned for being found drunk on his own licensed premises on the 31st ult. – It was stated by P.C. Bound that owing to complaints which he had received he visited the hotel at 7.15 p.m. when he found the defendant sitting in a chair behind the bar. He rose and came towards him in the passage, when he found that he was very drunk, though the defendant said he was sober. His (defendant's) wife wanted witness to take the defendant into custody for threatening her life, and told him that that day he had drunk two bottles of spirits. Witness returned at 9.45 and at that time the defendant was still drunk. The defendant was sworn, and alleged that he was sober. He continued by saying that he might have had a glass or two, and that his statement was against that of Bound, who was a teetotaller. In reply to the constable the defendant denied that visitors had left the hotel on the Thursday previous owing to his conduct, or that his wife had refused to take in other visitors. The Bench convicted and fined the defendant 10s. and 11s. costs, telling him that he had placed the licence of the house in great jeopardy. They, however, said it was always advisable that the police obtain independent corroboration.

In 1974 an extensive remodelling scheme converted the original restaurant and three small bars into a large lounge and spacious bar, and the verandah at the back of the hotel into a coffee lounge and restaurant. Outside there is a large family garden with children's play facilities. Now owned by Punch Taverns the West Town Hotel was put on the market for sale at the guide price of £495,000 in April 2013. Since the deaths of former landlord and landlady, Roger and Carole Young, in 2012 the future of the West Town Hotel has not been clear. Speaking to the Hayling Island newspaper in April 2013, Andy Lenaghan, Hayling West ward councillor, said: *I do hope that the West Town can remain open. I would hate to lose another of the island's traditional old pubs.*

[93] See *Hampshire Telegraph*, 15th August 1891.

West Town Hotel, from a post card of 1922.

West Town Hotel, circa 1970.

West Town Hotel, drawn by Frank Smith, (*Hayling Islander*, 1974.)

West Town Hotel, 2014. *(Gary Brown.)*

Advertisement for the West Town Hotel, June 1974. (*Hayling Islander.*)

RUNNING THE WEST TOWN HOTEL

My father and grandparents came from London, during the First World War. Hayling was very rural. My grandfather took the West Town Hotel, and my father's first impressions were Oh what a horrible place!' There was no street lighting, and it was raining – he got used to it!

> *Shortly after he came here, Grandfather was called away to the war and my father was left with my grandmother to run the West Town Hotel. To try and make ends meet, they had a taxi at the hotel and he took to driving it, at only fourteen! I don't think they had licences in those days. It was local trade, there were lots of really large houses and quite well-known people, and the West Town Hotel used to service the parties they used to have with food and drink. The selling of the big houses mainly happened during the Second World War and afterwards, and then the estates got broken up and housing estates were built on the sites.*
>
> *Michael Camp, born 1933. Hayling Island Voices, Patricia Ross, 2000.*

FRANCIS FULLER
LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR & HAYLING ISLAND HOTEL OWNER

Fuller, Francis (1807–1887), surveyor and land agent, was born in Coulsdon, Surrey, on 29th June 1807, the son of John and Sarah Sayer Fuller. His father was then a substantial farmer, but by 1837 was described as a land surveyor. Francis was educated at Isleworth until he was fourteen and then trained as a farmer in practical agricultural skills. Fuller married Mary Ann, daughter of George Drew, a solicitor, at Streatham on 27th July 1837; a son, Francis John, was born in 1838, followed by other children, including the suffragist.

Fuller followed the calling of a surveyor in Croydon until 1843, when he joined the Society of Arts. He became much involved in the society's agricultural committee, which he joined in 1847, interesting himself in suitable subjects for which the society could give prizes, such as research into the depredations of the turnip fly and into the role of rooks and sparrows and their benefits to agriculture. In 1845 he became a member of a committee set up to advise the society on the feasibility of staging a national exhibition of manufactures on the French model. This led, in the summer of 1849, to his being one of three members of the society who went to Paris to

see the current quinquennial exhibition. The other two were the civil servant Henry Cole and the architect Digby Wyatt.

On his return Fuller met Thomas Cubitt, then building Osborne House in the Isle of Wight for Prince Albert, and spoke to him of his conviction that it would be possible to organize a still better exhibition in London. Cole also contacted the prince through his secretary, and this apparently convinced Prince Albert, who was president of the Society of Arts, that something should be done. A meeting followed at Buckingham Palace, chaired by the prince, at which the crucial decisions were made—that the exhibition should be international and that it should take place on a public site in Hyde Park. With Cole, Fuller was one of the group who visited all the manufacturing areas to generate support for the exhibition, in terms of exhibits and of financial guarantees. They called at Balmoral in September 1849 to report to the prince, and their report convinced him that there was enough support in the country for the exhibition, and that with a royal commission it would be feasible.

Fuller rendered another service to the society and other promoters of the exhibition, who were endeavouring to get the project off the ground in under two years, by finding financial backing. A 'contractor' was identified who would be prepared to fund the exhibition, providing an office and money for prizes in return for a substantial part of the anticipated profits. These were the Mundays, uncle and nephew, who were associates of Fuller's father-in-law, George Drew. However, public opinion turned against the idea of a prestigious national exhibition's being funded privately. Fortunately, a clause had been inserted in the Mundays' contract allowing the organizers to cancel it if a royal commission were issued.

After some expense and difficulties in coming to terms the contract was cancelled, but there was a suspicion at the time that Fuller had had an interest in the contract. Though he remained a member of the executive committee, he and his father-in-law played no active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition after the issue of the royal commission. He himself explained that he needed to return to managing his own business. After the successful conclusion of the exhibition, Fuller was offered a knighthood, but refused. With Sir Joseph Paxton, Fuller subsequently played an active part as managing director in the Crystal Palace Company, which re-erected the 1851 exhibition building at Sydenham in 1854. Fuller was also later involved with the development of Alexandra park and palace for public use, and wrote two works about its future, which appeared in 1870 and 1873.

By 1854 Fuller was threatened with bankruptcy. However, he managed to satisfy his creditors, and seems to have returned to his relatively obscure role as a surveyor and land agent in Surrey. Surveyor to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway for twenty-five years, Fuller built a branch between Caterham Junction and Caterham at his own expense. He was well known as a sportsman and enthusiastic horseman; it was later noted that he had seen the Derby on sixty-three occasions since he had first attended it with his father in 1821, aged thirteen, on his pony. According to one source, this was 'a fact unparalleled in turf history' Fuller died on 27 May 1887, at 63 St Aubyn's, Hove.[94]

FRANCIS FULLER and THE HAYLING CONNECTION

It is unclear when Francis Fuller first came to Hayling Island or where he even lived on the island. Census returns for Hayling Island do not record him living on the Island at the time of the recording of the census but it is clear he was associated with the island from the early 1860s. Fuller was a man who saw the potential of developing Hayling Island as a seaside resort to rival Brighton and Bognor, and with his connection as surveyor to the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway he saw great possibilities in this with the railway coming

[94] Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Hermoine Hobhouse, 2004–09.

Francis Fuller (1807–87).
Land Agent & Surveyor and Hayling Island Hotel Builder & Owner.

through to South Hayling. It was certainly his foresight, if not a little of his money, that enabled the railway to eventually reach its goal of coming through to south Hayling.
The Havant to Langstone line was completed in January 1865 with great success but the problems started with the section on Hayling Island. The Hayling Railway Company became over confident and, although the bridge presented few problems, financially or technically, the embankment being built along the Langstone Harbour side of the island was not able to withstand the strong tides in the harbour and was constantly being washed away. As one historian noted:

At this point the Company ran out of finances and their technical abilities were exhausted. The whole idea might have been abandoned completely if Mr Francis Fuller had not taken an interest. Fortunately, he had enough money and foresight to purchase large quantities of land along the southern shore of the island. Here he intended to build seaside villas and a race-course. Once involved Mr Fuller saw that the embankment and drainage idea for the railway were too dangerous, so he persuaded the Hayling Railway Company to consider running the railway along the existing western shoreline. He became Chairman of the Hayling Railway Company in 1866 and petitioned Parliament to annul the original 1851 Act and authorise the new route. In the meantime, he began purchasing all the land required, so that as soon as Parliament passed the revised Act he was ready to start building.[95]

The line was actually ready to use in eighteen months and Fuller was able to travel in the first experimental train from Havant to South Hayling station on the 28th June 1867. The first train scheduled to carry passengers began its run on the 17th July 1867, coinciding with the first race meeting at the Sinah race-course in front of the Royal Hotel. The *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 3rd July 1867, commenting on the completion of the Hayling Island Railway, noted that it was 'mainly attributable to the spirit and energy displayed by Mr Francis Fuller; for, on his entrance to Hayling as a resident, that gentleman not merely saw the importance of railway accommodation to the island, but with a determination deserving of the success with which is efforts have been attended, set about the completion of the line. And so to Mr Fuller the credit of connecting Hayling with Havant is due.'

As well as Fuller's connections with the railway coming to Hayling Island he also had connections to the hotel trade on the island. In 1866/7 he acquired the Royal Hotel for which the previous forty years had apparently shown no profit. Fuller set about enlarging the hotel and with the railway coming to south Hayling he must have had visions of a great future for it. He also put up a substantial share in the building of the West Town Hotel, close to the terminus of the railway at South Hayling, with the idea of catching the railway trade. As with the great scheme of the 1820s under William Padwick, and to a lesser extent Sir George Staunton, Duke of Norfolk and others, to turn Hayling into a favourite 'watering hole', which never came to fruition, the same can be said to a certain degree of Fuller and his associates to turn Hayling into another Brighton or Bognor. It was not until the twentieth-century, however, with the advent of holiday camps and other amusements, that Hayling could finally call itself a tourist attraction.

[95] *Catching the Train to Hayling – A History of the Hayling Billy Line*, Linda Newell.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

The Royal Hotel and the nearby Norfolk Crescent, built in late 1825 and early 1826, were among a number of Regency buildings erected after the opening of the first Hayling Island bridge in 1824.[96] In 1825 William Padwick acquired from the Duke of Norfolk the Manor of Hayling and soon set about, with the aid of Sir George Staunton, George Glas Sandeman, and for a time the Duke of Norfolk among others, to develop the island as a fashionable *"watering place"* or more apt a *'Regents Park by the Sea.'* Among the attractions were to be a library, reading room, a seawater bath house, a horse racing track as well as the Crescent and Royal Hotel and other substantial houses.[97] Even though the scheme never reached fruition it has still left a legacy of fine buildings with many still surviving today.

Originally known as the Norfolk Hotel[98] the building had an auspicious start in life when in December 1825 workmen laying the foundations found two human skeletons as The *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 19th December, 1825 duly recorded:

> *On Friday last, as the workmen were laying the foundations of the intended Hotel, at Hayling Island, two human skeletons were discovered in a high state of preservation, about four feet under the surface of the earth; one of which was interred in a very neat elm coffin, ornamented on the top with a double row of gilt nails, and has the figures 1707 on it. It is five feet ten inches in height, and three feet across the shoulders. The other was found imbedded in the earth, as it appears never to have been placed in a coffin. It is not quite as large as the former.*[99]

It would appear that the hotel building, as well as the other buildings associated with the "Grand Design," were designed by the London architect William Barnard Clarke[100] and opened as a hotel in 1830. On the 16th August 1830 the *Hampshire Telegraph* reported that *'the Hotel at Hayling Island, the great desideratum at that agreeable spot, has just been opened, and affords excellent accommodation to its many visitors.'* The hotel was originally named the Norfolk Hotel in honour of the Duke of Norfolk before it was renamed the Royal Hotel some time before 1837. One of the first keepers of the hotel was Mrs Lydia Tart, formerly of the Hungerford Coffee House who advertised locally in June 1830 that she:

> *Most respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she is about to remove to Hayling Island, Hants., and to open the splendid Establishment recently erected there, under the name of the NORFOLK HOTEL. This Hotel is most delightfully situated on the Esplanade in front of the South of Hayling Island, and commands a fine view of the Isle of Wight and Spithead. The distance from London is 72 miles, and from Portsmouth 4 miles. Mrs Tart trusts that the beauty of the situation, and the excellent accommodation she is enabled to offer, will secure to her a continuance of the patronage with which she has hitherto been honoured.*[101]

[96] The Duke of Norfolk, Sir George Staunton and William Padwick were the three largest shareholders in the Company that built the bridge.
[97] Including Stamford Lodge, Richmond House, Staunton House and Stamford House, Whin Hurst, Lennox Lodge etc. among the sixteen substantial properties built.
[98] It would appear that the name changed to the Royal Hotel around the time Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837.
[99] Both coffins and remains crumbled when they were removed from the ground, but an inscription of "P.S. 1707" was still visible on the lid of one. The remains are thought to have been those of drowned mariners that had been buried in this area that was once so popular with smugglers.
[100] This unfortunately cannot be substantiated but according to the *Companion to the Almanac of the Architectural Magazine* for 1838 he was 'the architect employed to design the new watering place at South Hayling, Hayling Island.' In 1836 he published a 'Guide to Hayling Island' by W.B. Clarke.
[101] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 21st June 1830. First recorded advertisement for the premises. Lydia Tart, died Hayling Island 1838.

THE HAYLING REGATTA BALL will be held at the Norfolk Hotel, on Thursday the 9th of September, under the superintendence of Mr Hollingsworth of the King's Room, Southsea Beach, of whom Tickets may be had, 5s 6d. each (not transferable), including Tea, Coffee, and Cards. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

Hampshire Telegraph 6th September 1830

After Mrs Tart's death in 1838 various keepers of the hotel tried and it seemed failed to make a real go of the business. In June 1840 it was described as the Royal Hotel and Boarding House and was described in the *Hampshire Telegraph* at this time in the most flowery detail as:

J .H. SMITHERS having re-furnished the above ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS HOTEL, respectfully announces that it is now open for the reception of visitors; and as part of the Establishment will be conducted on the footing of a Table d'Hote, the want of Society so often complained of at Watering Places will be obviated. Hayling requires only to be known, to be admired, in a point of situation and climate, it stands unrivalled, possessing the Sands, good Bathing, excellent Water, and extensive views of the Sea, Spithead, and the Isle of Wight, which forms a beautiful object in the Landscape.[102]

Hampshire Telegraph, 17th October 1846

ROYAL HOTEL HAYLING ISLAND

JAMES CROSS having re-entered on this ESTABLISHMENT, is anxious to communicate it to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, from whom he met with such kind support during his former occupation of it; at the same time begs to state that Families shall be accommodated on the most Moderate Terms during the winter months, and that nothing on his part, or that of Mrs Cross, shall be wanting to render the accommodations of the Hotel as near to those home comforts which are seldom met with elsewhere.

Royal Hotel, October 7th, 1846.

In July 1854 an advert advertising accommodation at the hotel was published in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, which the main appeal for visitors at this time was put forward in the following way*: This new and much admired Watering Place is highly recommended by the Faculty as peculiarly adapted for Families with young Children, or Invalids, for Sea air, and beach drive or walk unrivalled. The Royal Hotel and Family Boarding House face the Sea.*[103]

Despite all of its tantalising advertising in the local press it has been reported that for nearly forty years since its opening the business never made a profit. Even Henry Binsted Locke, the much admired keeper of the Bear Hotel in Havant, who kept the Royal Hotel for two years, failed to make a success of the business. It has to be stressed that until his death on the 10th September, 1861, the freehold of the hotel remained with William Padwick, the original prime mover behind the scheme for building the hotel and the other buildings associated with the scheme. After Padwick's death the hotel and other parts of his estate were put up for auction. In August 1865, the Royal Hotel, 76 acres of freehold, 1,100 acres of mud-land and other property, were put up for auction. It was not until its sale in 1866 that the prospects appeared brighter. In January 1866 the hotel was once again put up for sale with an enticing advertisement again in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the eligible Freehold Family Hotel, called "THE ROYAL HOTEL," situate in Hayling Island, with the detached Tap, Stabling, Coach House, and Premises, offering a good opportunity to parties of an eligible investment, in a position possessing great natural advantage, and with the prospect of shortly becoming a favourite watering place.[104]

[102] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 29th June 1840.
[103] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 1st July 1854.
[104] *Hampshire Telegraph*, 6th January 1866.

It is believed that at this sale the freehold of the hotel was eventually acquired by Francis Fuller,[105] a London Surveyor and Land Agent and also the surveyor of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Fuller, along with Harry Richard Trigg,[106] an architect, builder and surveyor, saw the potential once again of Hayling Island becoming more of a tourist destination and favourite *'watering place.'* As Chairman of the Hayling Railway Company he was partly responsible for the railway coming to South Hayling, which of course opened up all manner of exciting schemes. In July of 1867 a grandstand was built in front of the hotel, together with 2 mile course for the purpose of a meeting consisting of some fourteen horse races. This was to be the first of an annual event but disappointedly this came to nothing.[107] The opening up of Hayling Island as a tourist destination was a slow affair and it is probably correct to say that Hayling Island never reached its potential until the advent of the twentieth century with the coming of the holiday camps and other amusements.

What difference the railway actually made to the Royal Hotel is unclear, or even if under Fuller's ownership the hotel thrived. After acquiring the hotel Fuller had it thoroughly repaired and papered by Harry R. Trigg, and newly furnished throughout by Messrs Trollope & Son, of London. Advertisements for this period describe the building as *'elegant and commodious'* and as one history of Hayling describes it: *'the Royal Hotel must indeed have presented a splendid addition to the Hayling water-front, and provided for its patrons unrivalled views across the Solent to the Isle of Wight.'*[108] No doubt the coming of the railway must have had an effect on this part of south Hayling, opening up the island, not just for day trippers but people from further afield, and an *'elegant and commodious'* hotel must have been very welcoming sight. It is unclear how long Fuller owned the hotel but it must have been for a short period for by 1873 the proprietor was a Mr Hinton.[109]

In July 1872 the Royal Hotel advertised the placing of *"12 new first-class bathing machines upon the beach."* A warm bath (sea water) was 2s; a dozen tickets cost £1. A shower bath was 1s – a dozen 9s. Single machine 9d a ticket; 6s for a dozen. Children half-price. Bathing in sea water in full costume was all the vogue at this time and the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 30th August 1873 records the thoughts of an enthusiastic correspondent who wrote:

> *The system in vogue at Biarritz has been introduced, proper dresses in the continental style being provided both for ladies and gentlemen and hot water for the feet is furnished to each bather, if required. The bathing machines are constructed on an improved principle, and every machine is provided with a life buoy. In order to afford every facility, the London and Brighton Railway Company include in their return tickets from Havant and Chichester the charge for a bathing machine and toilet requisites*.

By the time of the mid 1870s confusion over the ownership of the Royal Hotel again arises. In September 1878 the Royal Hotel, along with the nearby house Whin Hurst, the home of Col. John Glas Sandeman, is put up for sale in two lots.[110] One suggestion is that at this time the Sandeman family may well have owned the hotel. They certainly owned most of the sea-front area including Westfield and Whin Hurst, as well as the land that would eventually become the nearby golf course.[111] It is unclear who bought it, all if even, the Royal Hotel was sold at

[105] Some references give 1867 as the date the Royal Hotel Lease was acquired by Francis Fuller but it is probable it was bought at the time of the sale in 1866.
[106] Harry Richard Trigg (1831–1902) Architect, Surveyor & Builder from Kingston on Thames, set up business in Hayling Island in the late 1850s. Along with Francis Fuller & others tried to revive the scheme to develop Hayling as a fashionable resort and in the process built a number of noteworthy houses such as Lama House as well as Victoria Hall. He also wrote a very good guide to Hayling in 1892.
[107] The races were run on two days, July 16th and 17th, and there were seven races each day with £700 in prize money.
[108] *I Remember when it was Just Fields*, The Story of Hayling Island, Ron Brown, 1983.
[109] No other information is known.
[110] *The Times* 10th August 1878. See Advertisement.
[111] In the list of Owners of Land in Hampshire for 1873 the Sandeman family were owning 148 acres of land in South Hayling. It is possible that the Sandeman family acquired the hotel at a sale in 1976 when a new lease for twenty one years was taken out. The sale of the 3rd September 1878 also included in a separate lot the Sandeman's other property on the island Westfield House. See the "Grand Hotel".

this time. If nothing else the advertisement in the *Times* gives us a fine description of the interior of the hotel at this time:

> *The ROYAL HOTEL, an old-established hotel, situate immediately facing the English Channel, and the only one on the island. It contains 24 bed and dressing rooms, seven private sitting rooms, large table d'hôte room, coffee room, billiard room, bar and managers room, entrance hall, and ample domestic offices. Also hotel tap, situate in rear of the hotel, together with stabling and coach-houses. Let upon lease from Christmas 1876, for 21 years, at a rental of £300 per annum.*

During the 1870s the building was further improved and enlarged, with the work carried out by H. Brooks Esq. In 1883 the Hayling golf club was formed under the auspices of Col. John Glas Sandeman and his brother Fleetwood, of the well-known family of wine and spirit fame and became at the time one of only ten courses in the country. Originally, the first tee was in front of the Royal Hotel, and that building was used as the club house. The course then consisted of nine holes in the Beach Common area before it expanded into eighteen holes and moved further west. In 1890, A.J. Balfour, the future Prime Minister and avid golfer played the course as did later the Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) and his brother the Duke of Kent. It is unclear if any of them stayed overnight at the hotel.

H.R. Trigg, the surveyor and builder who did so much to advance the standing of the island, wrote in his 'Guide to Hayling Island' in 1892 that the Royal Hotel was:

> *One of the most essential and agreeable features of Hayling Island. To enlarge upon the importance of a good hotel at a seaside watering place, is obviously superfluous. The Royal Hotel has now been erected upwards of 66 years, its necessity being even the apparent to some sagacious mind. It is a plain but pleasing structure.*
>
> *There is a pretty croquet ground attached to the building. A billiard room, a spacious public dining room, and twelve new bed rooms, are amongst the recent additions. There is a convenient coffee room, the whole establishment is replete with every convenience and comfort, and as the Visitor's Book will suffice to prove, it is supported by many members of the higher grades of society. The stabling is excellent in its character, close and open carriages are kept for hire, and under the management the cuisine, wines, and all other details of hotel management, are of the best description, and receive the most careful and constant attention of the experienced conductor of the establishment.*[112]

The Royal Hotel played host to numerous meetings regarding not just the development of Hayling Island but also for the meeting of such groups, among others, as the Ancient Order of Foresters who held Court there. In 1870, Osmond Barnard, who purchased the Manor in that year called the *'copyholders together, when the lands of the majority of them were enfranchised, with due festive rejoicings, at a banquet at the Royal Hotel.'*[113] Another example of the Royal Hotel being used in this way was on the 23rd October 1891 when *'a large and influential meeting, with A.G. Sandeman as Chairman,'* was held there to discuss the proposal of a bridge link between South Hayling and Southsea.

Sometime, probably the early 1930s the hotel building itself was enlarged. Photographs from this period show extensions to both wings of the building giving the hotel an even bigger aspect. Even before this, probably under Francis Fuller in the late 1860s, alterations were made to the exterior of the building as it seems it was during the Edwardian period.

[112] *Guide to Hayling Island including Historical Incidents with Illustrations* by H.R. Trigg, F.A.I., 1892.
[113] *Guide to Hayling Island including Historical Incidents with Illustrations* by H.R. Trigg, F.A.I., 1892.

In both world wars the Royal Hotel played its part in the war effort. During the First World War it was the home of a school of musketry as a post card of the time illustrated.[114] South Hayling during the Second World War played its part in the war effort to great effect and the area close to the Royal Hotel and further along the coast towards Sinah Common certainly came out of the war with distinction. It is not appropriate here to cover the whole of the war effort carried on this part of Hayling Island but it is important to state the part the Royal Hotel played during this period. On the 10th June 1940 the Royal Hotel was taken over for survivors of the Royal Marines Fortress Unit from Iceland and later given the name of H.M.S. *Dragonfly*.[115]

As final preparations for D-Day approached it was essential for full-scale rehearsals to be held on beaches similar to those found on the other side of the Channel. Hayling, under the codename 'Exercise Fabius 2', became one of these rehearsal beaches when 'G' Force, eventually destined for Gold Beach on Normandy, landed at Beachlands. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, are said to have watched the 50 participating ships from the roof of the Royal Hotel.[116] A small section of defensive wire opposite the Royal Hotel was cut for landing Craft exercises in the summer of 1943 and 1944. This gave adventurous local people a chance to swim in the sea, an opportunity previously denied to them, as the beach was strictly off limits during the war years.[117]

After the war years the hotel, still the premier hotel on the island, struggled on with the opposition at this time coming from the many holiday camps springing up around the island and in the 1950s a room could be booked from as little as 7 guineas a week. Even at this austere time it did not stop many a celebrity from staying at the hotel. Among the film stars who did, Charlie Chaplin and his family were frequent visitors, often being photographed on the nearby beach. Daughter Geraldine, an actress herself is reported to have said that "Hayling Island is nice than Geneva." Towards the 1970s the hotel was starting to decline and by 1990s the building looked decidedly tired and sad with windows boarded up and an undecided future. In 1997/98 the old hotel, a Grade II listed building, was converted into eleven apartments with the developers taking a great deal of trouble with the restoration of the building.[118] So this once proud building, once the future of Hayling Island along with its neighbour the Norfolk Crescent, has been restored to its former elegance and still today one hundred and eight years later dominates this part of Hayling's seafront.

CHAMBERMAID AT THE ROYAL HOTEL

My mother lived at Purbrook. I came here to work at the Royal Hotel. When there was a decent hotel. They had fun-fairs and things. I was in service from seventeen. We were paid 15s a week, a good wage in those days because we were kept, you see. That was mainly our pocket-money. But we worked hard. There's all carrying up and down stairs. The linen cupboard used to be in the basement; well, you'd be changing twenty beds and I used to talk to the porters, they used to carry mine up for me.

When I think back, I didn't think anything of it. We had to earn a living. There were waiters and porters, corridor maids, chambermaids; oh, and cooks and chefs. Waiters in the dining-room, not girls in the dining-room. Another thing, hot water bottles in beds, whoever wanted one. There was a big thing left in the kitchen on the stove and then you had to take the hot water bottles around. They had vacuum cleaners; but you had to take water up, carry water round at night for washing. So different now, isn't it? I mean you don't see the maid in the bedroom, and you had to work from seven in the morning to ten at night. We were supposed to have two hours off in the afternoon but of course if I idled a little time away and had to catch

[114] The nearby Crescent was taken over and used as a hospital by VAD (Voluntary Aid Detachment).
[115] The original H.M.S. *Dragonfly* was a River Gunboat launched 8th Dec. 1939 and sunk by the Japanese off of Singapore, 14th Feb. 1942.
[116] *D-Day Rehearsals – Discover Hayling's War*, 2008
[117] *D-Day Rehearsals – Discover Hayling's War,* 2008
[118] See *Royal Hotel Given a New Lease of Life*, *Hayling Islander*, July 1998.

up, sometimes we didn't always; and half a day a week, that was all, and I think every other Sunday. It took most of the day to get home on days off.

It was a good hotel; they came especially for the golf. You couldn't join the golf club, the likes of you or me perhaps, but you've got to be sort of very different, but they did say that Charlie Chaplin and people like that had stayed there. It was very hard work in those days.[119]

ROYAL HOTEL GIVEN A NEW LEASE OF LIFE *(Hayling Islander*, July 1998).

The Royal Hotel stands proud once more on Hayling Island's seafront. Years of change had taken their toll and one might be forgiven for thinking that the once grand Royal Hotel, built in 1826, was looking more than a little tired and sad.

For some time the windows were boarded up and the building seemed totally neglected. But no longer. The conversion of this late Georgian property into 11 apartments is almost complete, with Millers of Hayling dealing with enquiries and sales.

The developers have gone to a great deal of trouble with the restoration of this lovely old Grade II listed building. There are now two very large apartments on the ground floor, looking across the green to the sea, where the lounge and dining areas used to be, and a beautifully appointed apartment looking towards Seafront Road, the area which once housed the Hotel Bar.

A lift gives east access to all three floors, while stairs and landings are carpeted throughout giving a restful elegance and continuity. The first floor houses a prime apartment with a balcony extending its entire length, giving breathtaking views across the Solent. All apartments are well appointed with fully equipped bathrooms and kitchens, and any special features have been carefully restored.

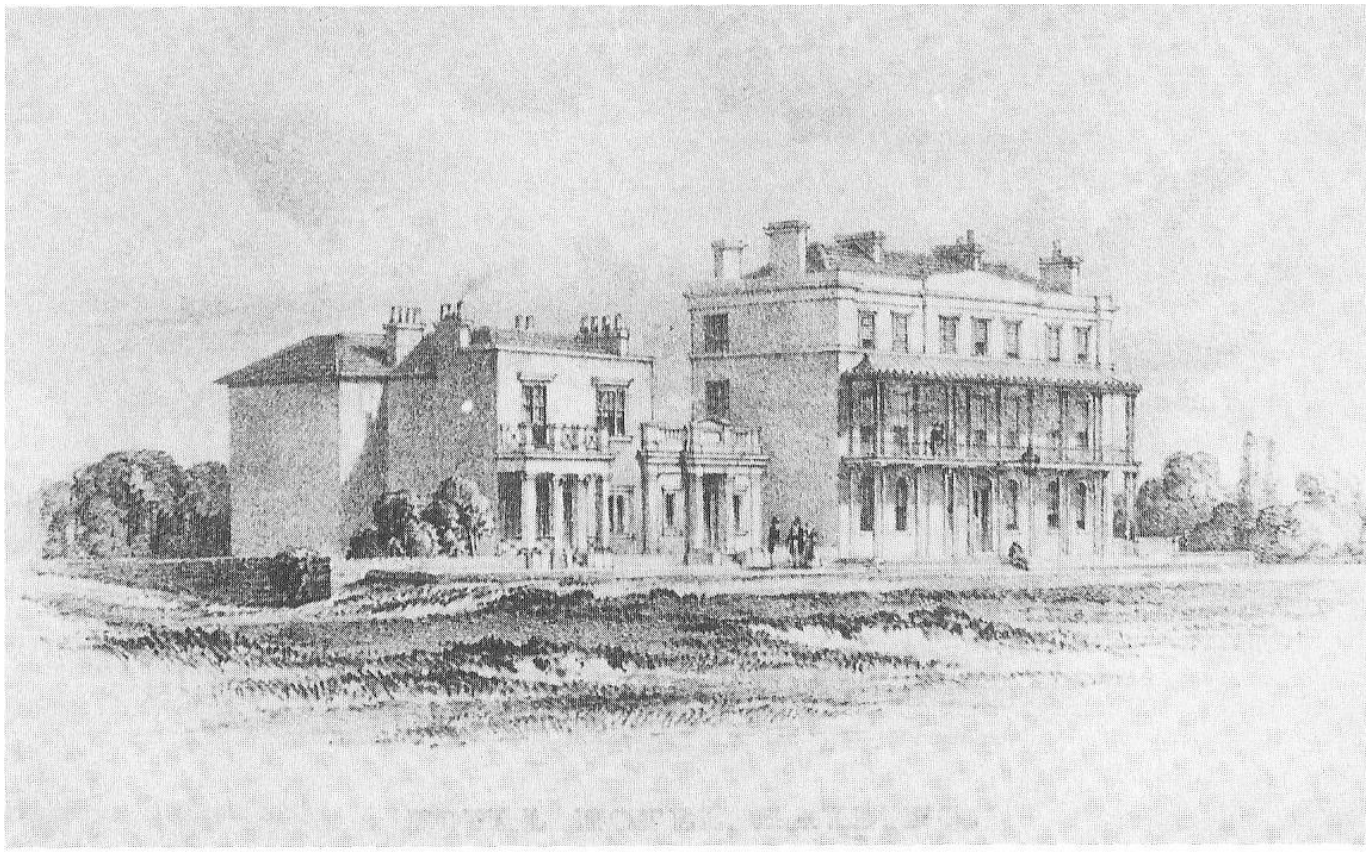
Outside the building an attractive, formal garden has been created for the residents, where the tennis court once was, and the basement has plenty of space for storage and laundry drying facilities.

Although decoration has only just been completed, there is an air of everything looking as it ought, with the luxury of all "mod cons" tastefully tucked away in the background.

The elegant lamps, either side of the main doors, add a finishing touch to the Royal which hopefully has a new lease of life for many years to come. The 11 Royal Hotel apartments were priced from £72,500 to £105,000.

Katie Stevens, *Hayling Islander.*

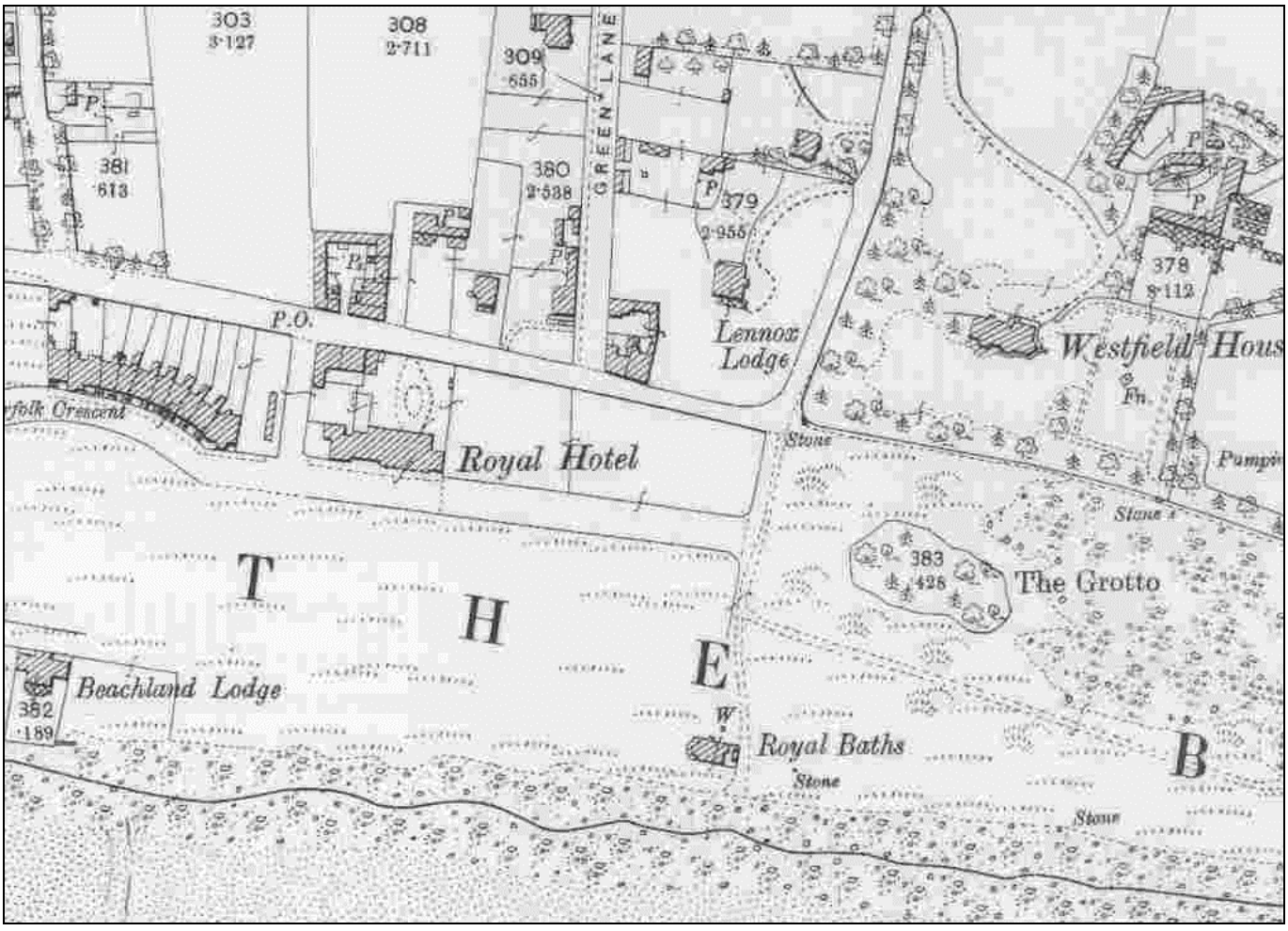
[119] Mrs Eva Prior, born 1910. *Hayling Island Voices*, Patricia Ross, 2000.



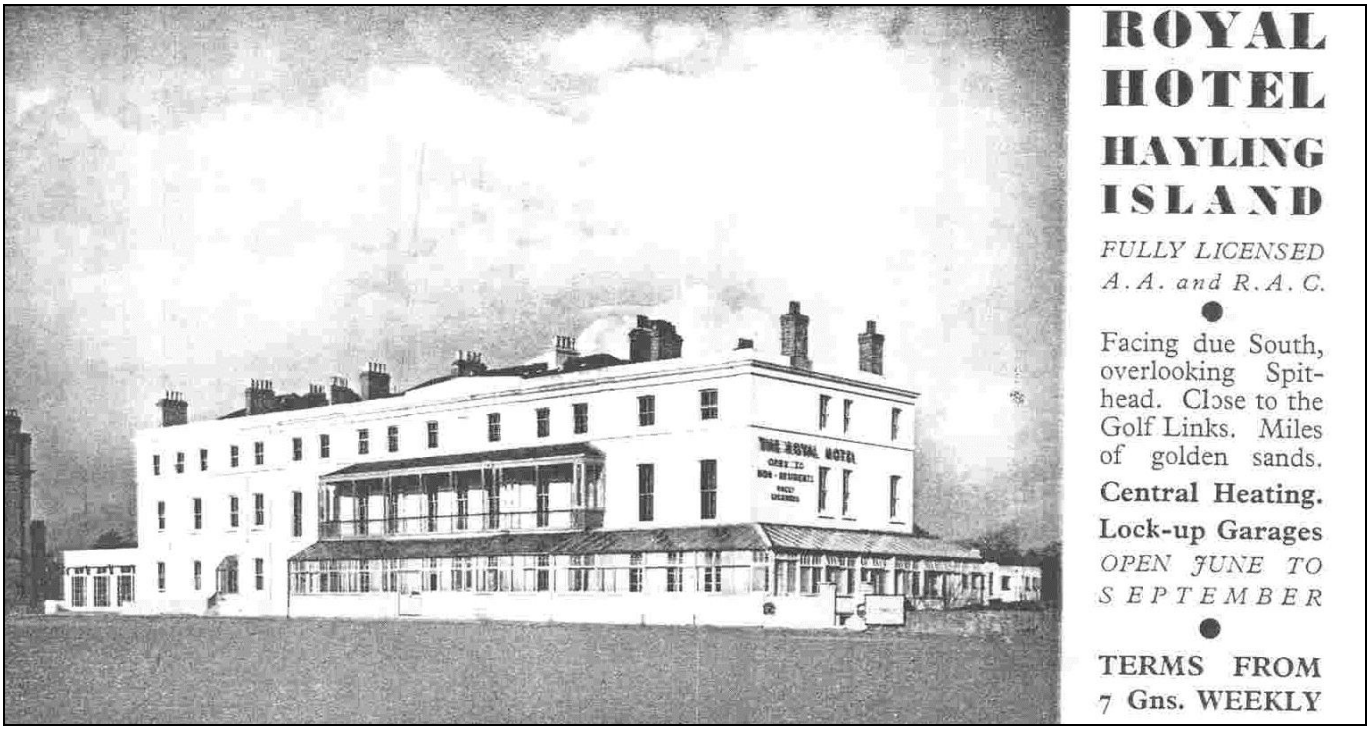
Early print of the Royal Hotel.

The Royal Hotel, photographed circa1892. (*Guide to Hayling Island* by H.R. Trigg, 1892.)

The Royal Hotel, circa 1920.



O.S. Map for South Hayling, 1891, showing Norfolk Crescent, The Royal Hotel and other buildings.



Advertisement from the 1950s showing the extent of the enlargement of the early 1930s.

The Royal Hotel Apartments, 2014. *(Gary Brown.)*

THE ROYAL SHADES

The Royal Shades, formerly known as the Royal Hotel Tap, started life as an offspring of its more famous companion the Royal Hotel. Built at the same time as the Royal Hotel in 1825/26 as part of the new development under William Padwick and Sir George Staunton amongst others, it served more as a public house, probably aiming at a different clientele from its more elegant neighbour. This was probably so because in August 1891 when it applied for the renewal of its licence it was described as *'in a very bad condition, and totally unfit for the accommodation of man or beast.'*

ANNUAL BREWSTER SESSIONS, August 26th 1891

> *The police objected to the renewal of the licence of the Royal Hotel, South Hayling, on the ground that it was utterly unfit for the accommodation of the public. – Mr Stephenson said he had nothing to say about the hotel itself, but it was against the Tap, which was covered by the hotel licence and adjoined the house that the objection was raised. The house was in a very bad condition and totally unfit for the accommodation of man or beast. – Thomas Doyle, the landlord, said the Tap was under repairs, and the case was adjourned until the 28th of September.*

It is unclear when it actually opened as a public house, certainly by 1849 Samuel Simpson is recorded there as beer seller. This Grade II listed building closed in 2007 after more than 180 years of serving the local population and visitors alike and was put on the market in January 2008 by its owners, Admiral Taverns, for a guide price of £695,000 with initial interest from property developers and pub operators. After a period of uncertainty the Royal Shades is once again serving local people and tourists alike after reopening in March 2010.

The Royal Shades public house, circa 1920.

The Royal Shades photographed in 2014. The rear of the former Royal Hotel can be seen behind.

THE HAYLING BILLY

The Hayling Billy Public House, Elm Grove, South Hayling, takes its name, as it implies, from the train that ran from Havant to Hayling Island for nearly one hundred years. Opened as a public house by the Portsmouth brewery of Brickwoods on the 15th June 1965, this community based pub is still going strong serving both the local population and visitors alike.[120]

After the Hayling Island branch-line closed in November 1963 the 'Terrier' engine, known as the Hayling Billy, found a new home outside the new public house when it opened. For many years the engine was an attraction for both visitors to the island and the locals themselves who could remember with fondness the old train "puffing" it way across the island. The engine no longer stands outside of the Hayling Billy pub; in June 1979 it left Hayling Island and it is once again working and carrying passengers, this time on another island, the Isle of Wight, where it is a valued addition to the Isle of Wight Steam Railway.

On the 27th June 2012 the Hayling Billy was due to close, adding itself to a long list of public houses that are unfortunately closing at an alarming rate. The Hayling Billy was owned by Enterprise Inns with the debt ridden pub giant selling off a large chunk of its estate across the country, selling 131 properties in the six months leading up to March 2012.

However, days before the pub was due to close, it was bought by Southern Co-operative, which already has a store nearby. Company officials said they have bought the pub as an investment and have agreed for it to remain as a pub for the 'foreseeable future'. Landlady Mandy Kiellor said:

[120] The Havant to Hayling Island line first ran to Langstone in 1865 On the 28th June 1867 the line was competed to South Hayling with the first passengers on the 17th July. The line closed on the 3rd November 1963.

The Co-op is allowing us to continue running as a pub for the benefit of the community. We didn't actually close at all but it certainly hasn't been easy for us. Quite a few things were taken out of the pub, including the beer pumps. Luckily, our regulars have given us a lot of good support, even though they've had to drink from cans and bottles. We have had to reorganize completely to get the business going again, and we've had to do it all ourselves, but fortunately everyone has pitched in, including all the staff. We've given the whole pub a good clean up and a coat of paint and now we'd like people on Hayling to give us a chance, so we can continue to keep the pub going.

Terry Worrall, chairman of Hayling Island Community Network, said: *'I am glad we have retained its use as a pub. If that pub had closed the centre of Hayling would have not have had any pubs.*[121]

The Hayling Billy.

[121] *Hayling Islander*, 8th August 2012.

The "Terrier" Engine advertising the opening of the Hayling Billy Public House on the 15th June, 1965.

The Hayling Billy Engine standing in front of the Hayling Billy Public House, circa 1980.

NEWTOWN HOUSE HOTEL

The Newtown House Hotel, Manor Road, South Hayling, originally a late eighteenth century farmhouse dating from before 1796 opened as a hotel in 1961.[122] Much converted and enlarged over the years this elegant building is now one of the finest hotels on the island. In 1931 Henry Edward Vidal purchased Newtown Farm and in 1947 converted Newtown House into four flats, all with separate entrances. In 1958, Mrs Vidal sold the house and soon after this the house became a hotel, known as Newtown House Hotel.

Like many an old house or inn or hotel, the property is reputed to be haunted, this time by a blue lady who so it is said floats from room to room on the ground floor at the north side of the hotel. Today, the hotel boasts conference suites, function rooms, a fine quality restaurant, as well as twenty seven en-suite rooms. The hotel over the last few years has undergone a massive refurbishment project but enough of its old character remains to remind us of its former past.

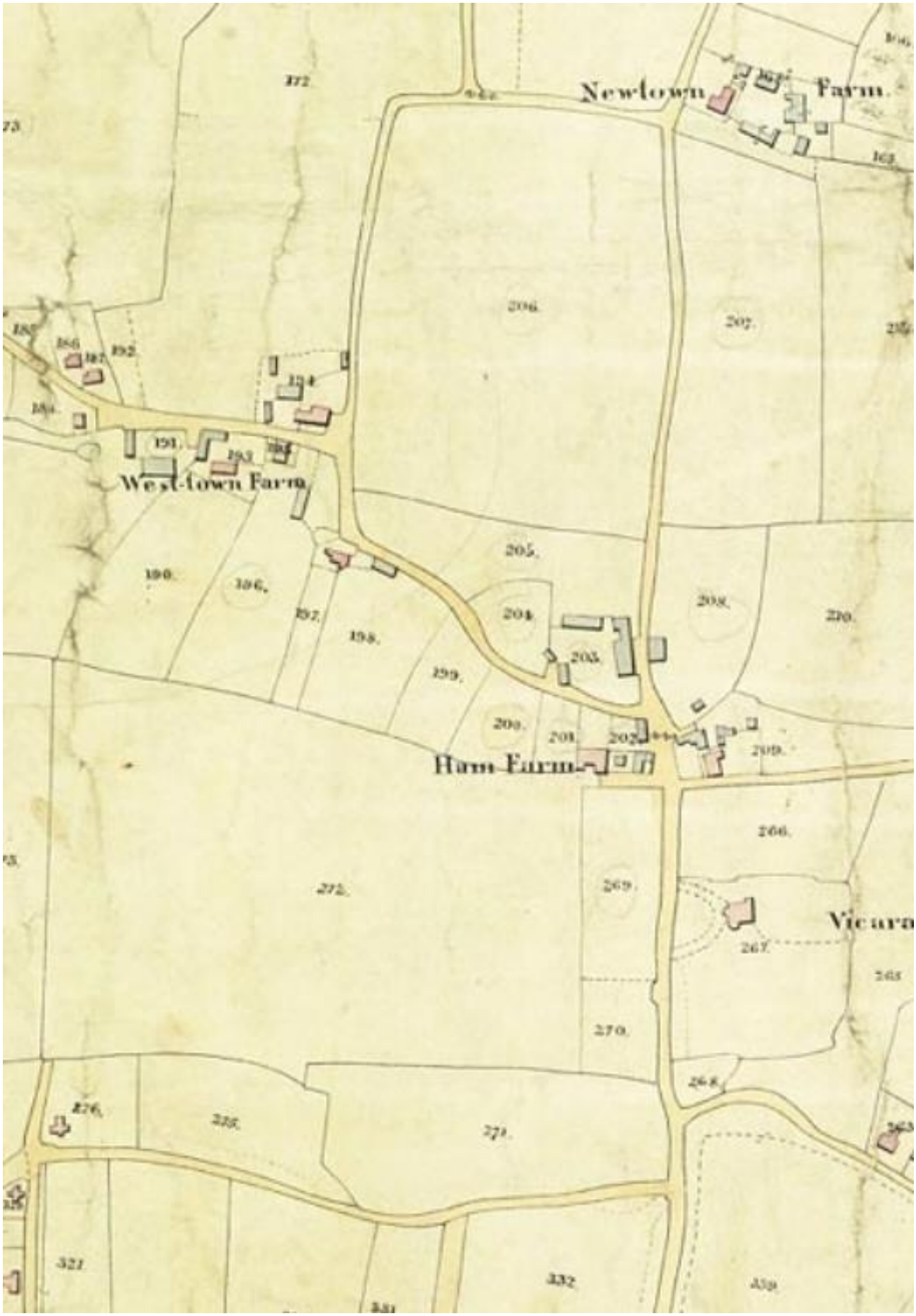
The farm itself was in the hands of the Crassler family, who at one stage were one of the major families of Hayling Island who held for over 100 years. Joseph Crassler held New Town Farm before 1776 and the family held it until it was sold to Maria Bulbeck in 1896. When Joseph Crassler died in 1897 he was described in the local press as *"the last of the old Hayling agriculturists".*

The Newtown House Hotel, photographed, circa 1990.

[122] In 1961 plans were submitted to turn the property into a licensed hotel.

Newtown House Hotel, 2012.

Newtown House Hotel, 2014. *(Gary Brown.)*



Portion of the South Hayling Tithe Map, 1844. Newtown Farm and farmhouse can be seen in the top right hand corner. (HRO21M65/F7/216/2).

HAYLING ISLAND'S LONG LOST AND SHORT LIVED PUBLIC HOUSES AND HOSTELRIES

Over the years many hotels on the island have come and gone, many no more than boarding houses or bed and breakfast guest houses, although others such as the Grand Hotel or the Seager House Hotel were grander or more substantial. Certainly post war, with the accent on tourism, one or two hotels have opened up and sadly closed; examples such as the Avonbury Private Hotel in 1947, Meath House in 1949 and others like the Dikusha and the Solent Hotels have come and gone. It would be pointless to name and record all those that have opened and closed over the last one hundred years though one or two of the more historic buildings are worth looking at.

THE GRAND HOTEL

The Grand Hotel, formerly Westfield House and famously the home for many years of the Sandeman family, opened as a hotel for a short period in May 1899. The building, overlooking Beachlands, reputedly built in around 1824 was the largest private house on the island and was built at the same time as a number of other properties were being built, mainly to the west of the seafront such as Lennox Lodge, Richmond House and Cupola House. Originally known as Westfield Lodge, the first owner appeared to be George Booth Tyndale[123] who was one of the first principle proprietors of the buildings that were built by William Padwick and Sir George Staunton and others after the bridge from Langstone across to North Hayling was built.

After George Booth Tyndale's death in 1855 the property was eventually acquired by George Glas Sandeman,[124] the head of the port and sherry company that bore his name. The house and estate became what was described as *'the seaside residence of the Sandeman family,'* although it is believed the Sandeman link with the island was established in the early 1820s. It would appear that George Glas Sandeman acquired the property in March 1860[125] and must have soon after enlarged the house and estate greatly, adding walled gardens, Italian gardens and enlarging the estate to 50 acres. It was probably a this time, with the aid of London architect Andrew Trimen, that Sandeman renovated Westfield in the Italian style by doubling the size of the house with Westfield became at this time a distinctive mock-Palladium property with a new northern portico with Grecian columns added.

After George Glas Sandeman's death in 1868 the property, known then as simply "Westfield" or Westfield House, passed to his wife Elizabeth and son Col. John Glas Sandeman who appeared to share the property. Westfield was put up for sale in September 1878 but remained unsold. Elizabeth Sandeman died in 1888 and the property was then inherited solely by Col. John Glas Sandeman.[126] With John Glas Sandeman favouring Whinhurst, his other property on the island, Westfield in September 1889 was once again put on the market for auction. The sale at this time is almost the stuff of legends as one local historian recorded: *A local man David Paynter McEuan, obliged the owner by attending the sale to drive the price up but committed the classic gaffe of being left with the winning property.*[127]

[123] George Booth Tyndale (1772–1855)
[124] George Glas Sandeman 1793–1868) Nephew of George Sandeman who started the firm of port and sherry exporters.
[125] A conveyance on sale dated 23rd March 1860.
[126] Col. John Glas Sandeman (1836–1921) Married, 1862, Eliza Cormack Lynch, daughter of Capt. Henry Cormack Lynch of Leigh Park. Late Captain Royal Dragoons, Lt.-Col. Commanding Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, Hon. Lt. R.N.R., Sub-Officer of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Hon. Company of Gentlemen-at-Arms. John Glas Sandeman was one of nine children of George Glas & Elizabeth Sandeman. The eldest son Albert George Sandeman became the Governor of the Bank of England, 1895. Another brother Fleetwood, played a significant part in the formation of the Golf Club on Hayling. John Glas Sandeman later built "Whinhurst", a few hundred yards to the west of Westfield.
[127] Conveyance of Sale, 12th September 1889. *Wines, Whins and Westfield House* by Victor Pierce Jones, *Hampshire*, June 1994.

McEuan quickly unloaded the property in a sale of June 1890[128] and it was acquired by a syndicate from Portsmouth, with the aid of Hayling surveyor and builder Harry Twigg, and was then bought by Frank Barnabus Courtney of Bournemouth who also owned the "Grand Hotel" at Swanage. It was Courtney that opened the property as a hotel, renaming it the "Grand Hotel." An advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* for the 23rd February 1899 heralded the opening of this new venture:

> *A new Hotel – Westfield House, which was purchased some time ago by a Portsmouth syndicate has been bought by Mr Courtney of Bournemouth, and will be opened in May as the "Grand Hotel." The premises will be fitted up with electric light.*

In September 1899 a full licence was approved for the new venture, although strong opposition from the nearby Royal Hotel failed to have any impact at the licensing hearing, although the new hotel gave an understanding that no public bar or tap room would be available:

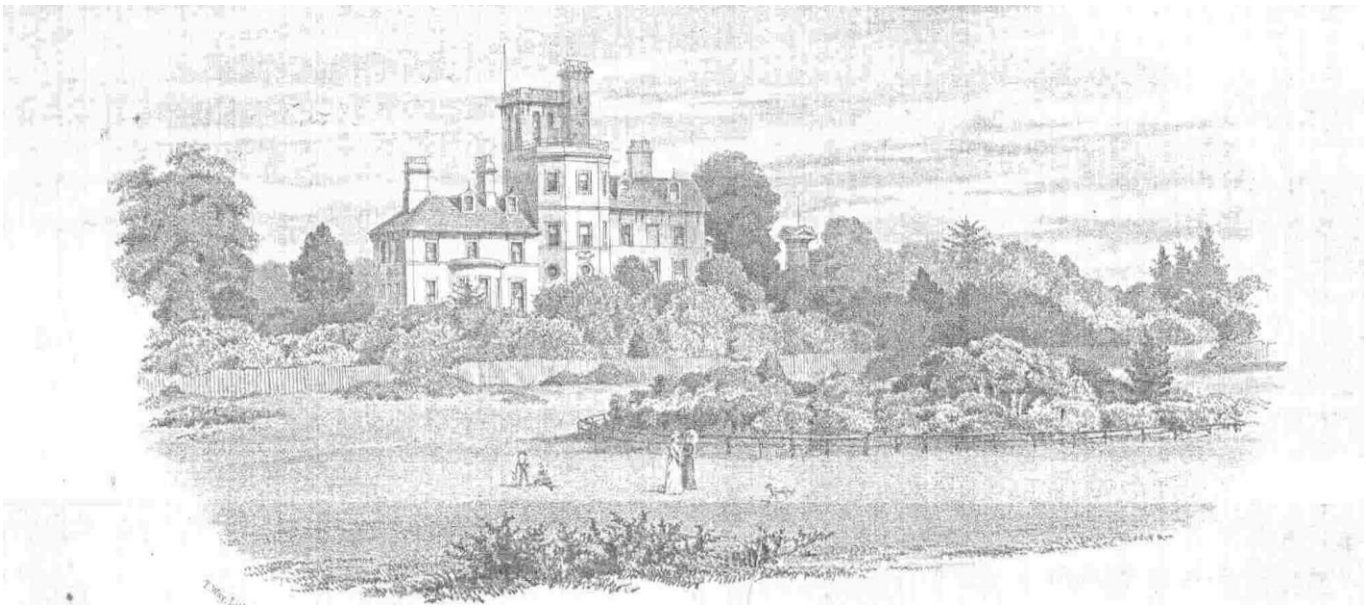
BREWSTER SESSIONS AT HAVANT
A NEW APPLICATION – THE "GRAND HOTEL"

> *Superintendent Hack opposed the application on behalf of the police, on the ground that the licence was not needed. In 1891 the population was 1,217. There was another hotel within 400 yards, and in addition there were four alehouses, five beerhouses, and one grocer's licence. Mr G. Salter, barrister-at-law, applied on behalf of Mr Frank Courtney for a full licence for the "Grand Hotel", South Hayling. The house was previously known as "Westfield House", and had been acquired by Mr Courtney, the proprietor of the "Grand Hotel" at Swanage. It was his intention to carry on the house as a first class residential hotel. It had been splendidly fitted up, and there were about six acres of ground around it. Considerable inconvenience had been experienced in having to send out for spirits and wine, etc., for the visitors.*
>
> *Mr S.H. Emannuel, barrister, opposed the application on behalf of the landlord of the Royal Hotel, which was close to the Grand. He was, however, prepared to accept an understanding that there would be no public bar or tap. This undertaking Mr Salter consented to give. Mr Blagg appeared on behalf of the Temperance Society of South Hayling. He said there was no desire to oppose the application since an undertaking had been given that there be no public bar or tap.*
>
> *A number of witnesses were called to prove that there was insufficient hotel accommodation at Hayling and that a first-class residential hotel was very much needed. The members of the Golf Club had a considerable amount of difficulty in finding accommodation. The Bench, after deliberating privately, granted the licence almost unanimously, on the understanding that there was to be no public bar or tap.*
>
> *Hampshire Telegraph,* 9th September 1899

The Grand Hotel was to be a short lived venture and as one local historian noted: 'The Grand by name and grandiose by reputation. Guests were conveyed in carriages from the terminus of the 'Hayling Billy' railway to the blandishments of the hotel's uniformed staff.'[129] By 1901 the hotel was under the ownership of Edmund Saunders who probably kept it until its closure. In 1907, the Grand Hotel, along with the nearby Royal Hotel, were being advertised in the *Times* as *First class accommodation for motorists,* obviously joining the craze at this time in the early popularity of the motor car. It has been noted by some that the building could not have been more unsuitable for a hotel and the venture soon failed. By the time of the beginning of the Great War the building had become the Chateau Blanc Boarding School for Girls, run by Miss Kathleen Spofforth Smith. During the duration of the Great War the school moved and the building became a temporary military hospital.

[128] Freehold Sale, 17th June 1890 of 'Marine Residential Estate known as "Westfield", in all about 44 acres.'
[129] *Wines, Whins and Westfield House* by Victor Pierce Jones, *Hampshire*, June 1994.

In September 1926 the Roman Catholic Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary established a school for delicate girls at Westfield becoming known as St. Patrick's Open Air School.[130] During the Second World War the school was taken over by the military and used for over two years from 1940 as the 5th A.A. Gunnery School. The girls' school finally closed in April 1973 and a school for boys with learning difficulties was soon established by the nuns called St Francis de Sales School. In 1980, after a period of being empty, the building was taken over by the Choir School of St John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Portsmouth until the closure of the school in 1993. Sadly soon after the closure of the school, due to the rapid deterioration of the building, it was demolished.



Westfield from a print from the sales catalogue of 17th June, 1890.

Grand Hotel, South Hayling circa 1910.

[130] St Patrick's Open Air School – 'Delicate girls from five to sixteen years of age are admitted for varying periods according to the requirements of the case.' In 1929, the building was damaged by a severe fire and one nun died in the blaze.

SEAGER HOUSE HOTEL

Situated to the west of Norfolk Crescent, close to the seafront, the building was originally known as Surrey Villas, then Surrey House and later Whin Hurst,[131] the home on and off for many years of Col. John Glas Sandeman until his death there in 1921.

Confusion abounds over the history of the building, originally the site was two properties known as Surrey Villas and it would appear that at some date prior to the census of 1861 Surrey Villas became one, known as Surrey House. A Hampshire directory for 1867 records Surrey House under the occupation of William F. Padwick, the son of William Padwick, the former lord of the manor for South Hayling.[132] Confusingly an Ordnance Survey map of 1871 shows the property as Surrey Villas but another directory covering South Hayling for 1878 records Col. John Glas Sandeman as residing at Surrey House. To make matters worse, the same year, 1878, a sales particular records Whin Hurst as: *A detached private Residence, known as Whin Hurst (originally built as two houses), and containing 12 bed and dressing rooms, double drawing room, dining room, library etc. Let upon lease of £50 per annum.*[133]

One suggestion is that Surrey Villas became one, Surrey House, under the occupancy of William F. Padwick, probably with the help from Hayling surveyor, architect and builder Harry Trigg. Certainly by 1878 the house was occupied by Col. John Glas Sandeman who at some stage employed the London architect Andrew Trimen to redesign the house and at this time the name change to Whin Hurst must have occurred.

After the death of Col. Sandeman at Whin Hurst, on the 7th December 1921, the property was under the control of John William Simpkins, a theatre proprietor, who himself died at Whin Hurst in 1925. After this date the property became known as the Seager House School for Girls. An advertisement of 1934 gives a good account of how the school was run at this time:

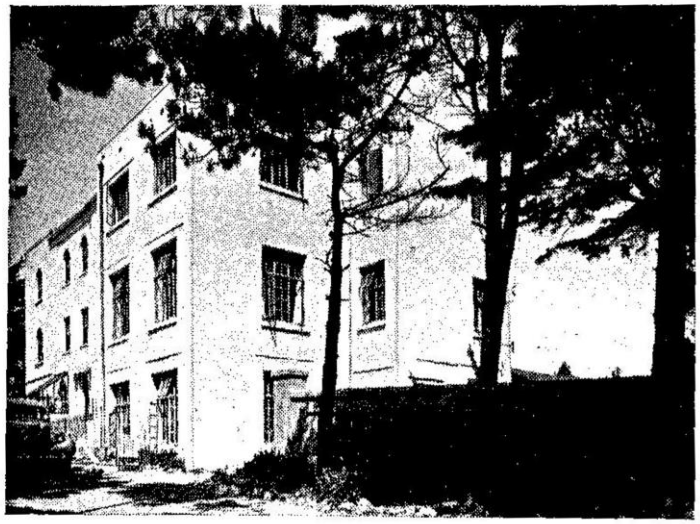
> *The School is in an ideal position, facing south and close to the sea. It has a larger Games Field and a Gymnasium, and all sports are encouraged. A sound education on modern lines is provided for girls up to the age of eighteen years. Individual attention given. Domestic Science courses. Excellent examination record. Only fully-qualified Mistresses.*

Sometime after the end of the Second World War the building opened for a period as the Seager House Hotel. In the early 1960s it was advertised as: *'The Hotel with a reputation for Good Food & Comfort.'* Now known as Bay View Court, the building has been converted into fine quality apartments.

[131] Spelt, Whin Hurst, Whinhurst or Wynhurst.
[132] 1861 Census for South Hayling records Surrey House – William F. Padwick age 41, Proprietor of Houses.
[133] *The Times*, 10th August 1878.

Whin-Hurst, from a sales catalogue, 1925.

Seager House School and Norfolk Crescent, circa 1930.



Seager House Hotel

Directly on the Sea Front

Adjacent to the Golf Course — Five minutes from Station

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

THE HOTEL WITH A REPUTATION FOR GOOD FOOD AND COMFORT

Under the Personal Supervision of Mrs. L. E. Harris

OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS

Telephone : Hayling Island 774501

Advertisement for the Seager House Hotel, 1960s.

HOTEL VICTORIA

Known as The Hotel Victoria, Victoria Hotel and even the Victoria Hall and Temperance Hotel it was built by that great man of Hayling, the architect, surveyor and builder Harry Richard Trigg and opened as a restaurant and hall in 1897. In 1903 it was known as the Victoria Hall and Restaurant under the control of the proprietor W.W. Blake but by 1911 it was known as the Victoria Hall and Temperance Hotel under the management of Frederick Spencer. The building, situated in Beach Road, was more associated with the Victoria Hall built by Harry Trigg *to benefit all the classes* in which after completion he entertained to dinner all the workmen he had employed during its construction.[134] The hall had seating for 400 people and as a directory for Hayling Island in 1911 recorded *is available for dramatic performances and entertainments.* [135] Certainly from the early part of the twentieth century the Hall housed a cinema and was also used for theatre productions etc. Later the hotel became more of a family orientated establishment and advertisements for the Victoria Hotel even as late as the 1960s bore this out.

[134] *Discover Hayling – Historic Buildings*, 2008.
[135] Kelly's Directory of Hampshire 1911.

Postcard of the Hotel Victoria and Hall, circa 1930s.

Another view of the Hotel Victoria and Hall, circa 1930s.

HOTEL VICTORIA
HAYLING ISLAND
H. & C. in all Rooms. 2 Minutes Sea.
Open all the year round.
June to September from £5 5s. weekly
Special Terms for Children
Permanent Residents from £3 13s. 6d.
Parties Catered For. Large Hall can be
hired for Private Parties or Dances.
Apply to Manager for Brochure
Telephone: Hayling Island 774521

Advertisement from the 1960s for the Hotel Victoria

HAYLING ISLAND'S LOST PUBLIC HOUSES

Like a number of places, and Hayling Island's neighbour Havant is no different, many public houses, and many of them just small ale or beerhouse and have opened on Hayling Island and disappeared from history or people's memory. In 1891 four alehouses and five beerhouses were recorded on the island, now from this list only the Norfolk Lodge (Ferry Inn), May Pole Inn, Yew Tree Inn, Lifeboat Inn, Olive Leaf and a later version of the Barley Mow survive. Over the last few years Hayling Island has lost both the Rose in June and the Hayling Billy. Prior to that the Kittiwake, only built in 1959 closed in 2006. Newer public houses have opened on the island in recent years for example the Inn on the Beach which is a popular place for both diners and drinkers appears to be an asset to the island as does the Caribou Inn in Rails Lane with its good reputation for diners.

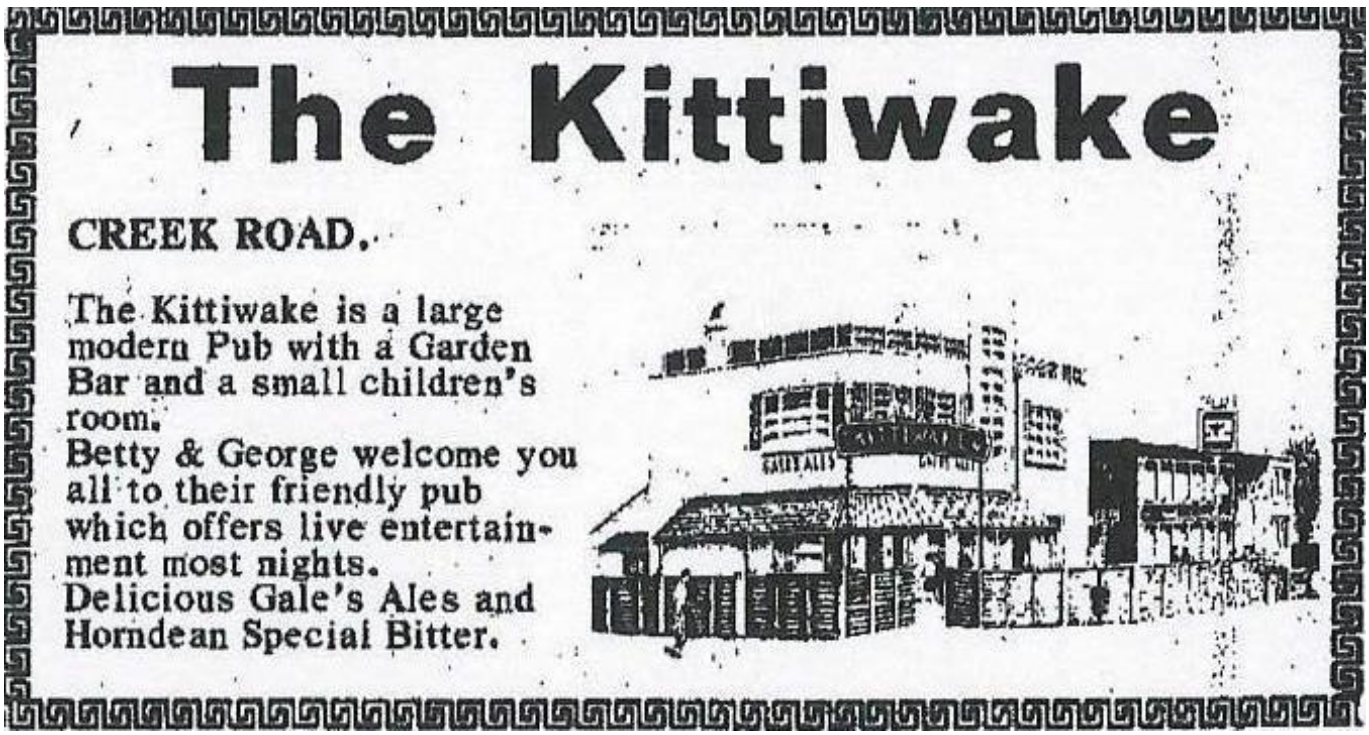
Little is known of the few ale or beerhouses that have longed gone from Hayling Island, but one or two snippets of information remain.

THE KITTIWAKE

The Kittiwake, on the corner of Creek Road and Sandy Point Road at Eastoke, opened as a public house in May 1959 and was described by Hayling Island historian F.G.S. Thomas as: *It has light and air and gaiety, the very antithesis of the old spit-and-sawdust.* It was originally built by Horndean brewers George Gale & Co and added to their list of local public houses. Unfortunately this modern public house closed in 2004 and was partly demolished in 2007. In April 2010 application was put forward to turn the site into another public house and five apartments. This application was refused and a new application in August 2010 applied for four dwellings

to be built on the site. This new application was accepted and adopted and four new dwellings were built in the aptly named Kittiwake Row.

The derelict Kittiwake. *(Photograph by Basher Eyre.)*


The Kittiwake
CREEK ROAD.
The Kittiwake is a large modern Pub with a Garden Bar and a small children's room.
Betty & George welcome you all to their friendly pub which offers live entertainment most nights.
Delicious Gale's Ales and Horndean Special Bitter.

Advertisement for the Kittiwake, Hayling Islander, August 1980.

THE ALMA BEERHOUSE

Not too much information is known about this Hayling Island beerhouse, only that it was situated in the Newtown area of South Hayling. By 1860 it appears to be run by Hayling Island painter and decorator, Richard Whicher.[136] On the 30th August 1860 Richard Whicher was charged at the Havant Petty Sessions with having his beerhouse open after the 10 p.m. closure. The report in the *Hampshire Advertiser* records:

> *Richard Whicher, of the Alma beerhouse, Hayling Island, was charged with having his house open after the hour of 10 p.m., viz., half-past 10. Police Sergeant Daniels stated that he visited the Alma beerhouse, Hayling Island, on the 1th[h] instant, at half-past 10 p.m. He saw twenty persons drinking, and one full quart and two other mugs with beer in them. He had received several complaints respecting it. Fined £1 to include costs.*[137]

Prior to this misdemeanour Whicher, on the 19th July 1860, was ordered to appear before the County Court of Hampshire, at Portsmouth, as an insolvent debtor to answer for his debts. He was described as 'formerly of Newtown in the parish of South Hayling, Hants, plumber, painter and glazier, and now of the same place, beerseller, dealer in tobacco, plumber, painter, and glazier, an insolvent debtor. Whatever happened to this beerhouse after this is unclear as no further information can be found.

LIVE AND LET LIVE BEERHOUSE

Situated in what is now Hollow Lane, and close to the impressive Queensberry Lodge, the Live and Let Live beerhouse appears to have been a short lived affair under the guidance of Mrs Lucy Pannell. In a directory of 1867 for Hayling Island Mrs Pannell, a widow by this time, is recorded as a beerhouse keeper, almost certainly at the Live and Let Live beerhouse. The census for 1871 records her at the property, age 52, as a beerhouse keeper of the Live and Let Live beerhouse. Her late husband, George Cole Pannell was formerly a gardener and nurseryman at the property which would become the Live and Let Live beerhouse. George Cole Pannell died in 1862 and sometime after this date Lucy Pannell must have opened up the property as a beerhouse.[138]
On the 18th April 1872 Lucy Pannell took over the licence of the Barley Mow and it would appear that the property at some stage after this returned back to being a private residence under the name of Acacia Cottage. Later the property's name was changed again, this time to Rhue Cottage. In April 1941 the property was bombed revealing a skittle Alley and large cellars, possibly remnants of its days as a beerhouse. Today Rhue Cottage has been rebuilt and is an impressive family residence.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NORTH SIDE INN

Like the mystery of the Norfolk Arms confusion rears its ugly head in the case of the North Side Inn. Only one mention is recorded for this inn of South Hayling and that is in regard to William Cousins being charged with keeping the said inn open on the 30th October 1881. A report in the *Portsmouth Evening News* records the only mention of this particular public house. William Cousins is recorded earlier in 1881 at the time of the census as a builder at the Norfolk Lodge Inn giving rise to the suggestion that the North Side Inn is indeed the Norfolk Lodge. The newspaper reports that *'the defendant said that he was under the impression that the ferry house was entitled to be used by all persons crossing by the ferry.'* This certainly gives another indication that this was the

[136] In the 1861 census for Hayling Island Richard Whicher is recorded: age 38, Plumber & Glazier of Commercial Road, South Hayling.
[137] *Hampshire Advertiser*, 1st September 1860.
[138] The 1861 census for the same property as the Live and Let beerhouse records George Cole Pannell as a Garner and Seedsman, age 40 with his wife Lucy age 42. The property on the census is recorded as 'Nursery Gardens.' The 1881 census records the property as Acacia Cottage under the residency of James Langrish who is described as a 'Head Gardener'.

Norfolk Lodge. Another theory is that the Norfolk Lodge for a very short period was known as the North Side Inn which perhaps makes more sense. I think it is very unlikely that this was a separate public house from the Norfolk Lodge. The newspaper report of the 12th November 1881 stated:

HAVANT & HAYLING ISLAND PETTY SESSIONS

LICENSING CASE

William Cousins, of the North Side Inn, South Hayling, was charged with keeping his house open on the 30th October. Sergeant Drew and Constable Denman, who were concealed on the beach, saw five men going towards the ferry from the interior of the island. They entered the house. Drew on saying that he was a policeman was told that the men were travellers. The defendant said that he was under the impression that the ferry house was entitled to be used by all persons crossing by the ferry. He would promise not to repeat the offence. A fine of £3 and 7s costs was inflicted. Five men, named Frank Vaughan, John Spraggs, William Wilkins (gunner RMA), John Lawrence, John Sligo were summoned for being on the premises (along with Joseph Warren and James Callaghan). Spraggs pleaded that he was a servant of Mr Cousins, and the others pleaded guilty, were fined 5s 6d and 7s costs. The defendant in the previous case swore that for nearly three years Spraggs had been in his employ, and the Bench dismissed the information.

EXTRACTS FROM HAYLING ISLAND DIRECTORIES

1844

May Pole Inn	James Hoare	
Norfolk Lodge	James Bulbeck	
Royal Hotel	George Furner	

1855

May Pole Inn	Betty Carpenter	Victualler
Norfolk Lodge	Thomas Egerton	Victualler & Carpenter
Rose in June	MaryAnn Goldring	Beer Retailer
	Thomas Gover	Shoemaker and Beer Retailer

1867

Rose in June	Joseph Carter	Beer Retailer
Norfolk Lodge	Richard Smart	Victualler
May Pole Inn	John Sherman	Beer Retailer
Live and Let Live	Mrs Lucy Pannell	Beer Retailer
Royal Hotel	Mrs Elizabeth Davies	Manageress

1878

May Pole Inn	Romeo Coombs	Victualler
Olive Leaf	William Goldring	Beerhouse Keeper and Coxswain of Lifeboat
Rose in June	Edward Hunt	Beerhouse Keeper
Royal Hotel	Miss Jane Knight	Victualler and Fly Proprietor
Barley Mow	Mrs Lucy Pannell	Beerhouse Keeper
West Town Hotel	Richard Smart	Victualler

1885

May Pole Inn	Romeo Coombs	Victualler
Olive Leaf	William Goldring	Beer Retailer
West Town Hotel	Richard Smart	Victualler
Yew Tree	Henry Brown Edney	Beer Retailer
Rose in June	Edward Hunt	Beer Retailer
Norfolk Lodge	James Henry	Beer Retailer
Royal Hotel	Sydney Hunt	Manager
Barley Mow	Charles Gander	Beer Retailer
	Thomas Burton	Bee Retailer and Dairyman

1898

Barley Mow	Charles Gander	Beer Retailer
West Town Hotel	Mrs Harry Griffiths	Victualler
Lifeboat Inn	Charles Horscroft	Beer Retailer
Rose in June	(William) Thomas Sharp	Beer Retailer
May Pole Inn	John Hyde	Beer Retailer
Royal Hotel	Alfred Smith	Victualler
	Sidney Powell Hunt	Beer Retailer

1915

West Town Hotel	Richard Beach	Beer Retailer
Olive Leaf	William John Goldring	Beer Retailer
Lifeboat Inn	Charles Horscroft	Publican
May Pole Inn	John Hyde	Beer Retailer
Royal Hotel	Mrs Hart	Manageress
Rose in June	William Thomas Sharp	Beer Retailer
Norfolk Inn	George Owen Spraggs	Beer Retailer
Yew Tree	James Vince	Beer Retailer

1923

West Town Hotel	Alfred Camp	Victualler
Barley Mow	Arthur Franks	Beer Retailer
Olive Leaf	William John Goldring	Beer Retailer
Lifeboat Inn	Mrs Charles Horscroft	BeerRetailer
May Pole Inn	John Hyde	Beer Retailer
Rose in June	William Thomas Sharp	Beer Retailer
Norfolk Inn	George Owen Spraggs	Beer Retailer
Royal Hotel	Miss Emma Hart	Victualler
Yew Tree	James Vince	Beer Retailer

1939

Barley Mow	Charles W. Game	
Lifeboat Inn	Mrs Horscroft	
May Pole Inn	William James Smith	
Norfolk Lodge	George Owen Spraggs	
Olive Leaf	Arthur Edward Hamblin	
Rose in June	William Thomas Sharp	
Royal Hotel	W.A Tilbury	Manager
West Town Hotel	Arthur Heaney	Proprietor
Yew Tree	James Goulding	

HAYLING ISLAND'S INNS AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES

1959

The Barley Mow, Station Road – G.W. Game
Ferry Boat Inn, Ferry Road – Mabel Henry
The Kittiwake, Sandy Point Road – W. Keen
The Lifeboat Inn, Sea Front – T.S. De La Coze
Maypole Inn, Havant Road – W. Smith
Rose in June, Selsmore Road – R.W. Passingham
Royal Hotel Shades, Sea Front Road – F.A. Harris
West Town Hotel, Station Road – R.F. Green
Yew Tree Inn, Havant Road – C.J. Beck
Dikusha Hotel, Sea Front Road – G.H. Sadler
Meath Hotel, Southwood Road – S.E. & A.N. Jarvis
Seagar House Hotel, Sea Front Road – F.S. Thorne
Solent Hotel, Rails Lane – J. Howard

EXTRACTS FROM HAYLING ISLAND CENSUSES

1851

Rose in June – Mary Ann Goldring	Head	age 45	Brewer
Norfolk Hotel (Royal) – Caroline Parker	Head	age 26	Landlady and Hotel Keeper's Wife
South Hayling – Samuel Simpson	Head	age 35	Beer Seller
Norfolk Arms (Lodge) – Thomas Edgerton	Head	age 34	Victualler
May Pole Inn – Betty Carpenter	Head	age 72	Victualler

1861

Rose in June – Mary Ann Goldring	Head	age 56	Beerhouse Keeper
Norfolk Lodge – Richard Smart	Head	age 30	Publican
Royal Hotel – Henry Davis	Head	age 50	Hotel Keeper
May Pole Inn – Betty Carpenter	Head	age 82	Licensed Victualler

1871

Rose in June – Josiah Carter	Head	age 46	Brewer
Lifeboat – David Durban	Head	age 52	Bargeman
West Town Hotel – George Clinker	Head	age 51	Carpenter & Wheelwright
Royal Hotel – Elizabeth Davis	Widow	age 65	Hotel Keeper
Norfolk Lodge – Richard Smart	Head	age 40	Licensed Victualler
Live & Let Live Beerhouse – Lucy Pannell	Head	age 50	Beerhouse Keeper
May Pole Inn – John Sheerman	Head	age 62	Innkeeper
Yew Tree – Thomas Downton	Head	age 24	Wheelwright
Olive Leaf – William Goldring	Head	age 43	Beer Retailer & Fisherman
Barley Mow – Thomas Eames	Head	age 36	Carpenter & Joiner

1881

Rose in June – Edward Hunt	Head	age 56	Publican
Life Boat – Richard Smart	Head	age 50	Publican
May Pole Inn – Romeo Coombs	Head	age 58	Publican
Royal Hotel – Noah Copps	Head	age 36	Hotel Keeper
Olive Leaf Beerhouse – William Golding	Head	age 53	Fisherman
West Town Hotel – Henry Nichols	Head	age 22	Hotel Manager
Barley Mow – Lucy Pannell	Widow	age 68	Beer Retailer
Norfolk Lodge – William Cousins	Head	age 56	Builder (Employing 7 men)

1891

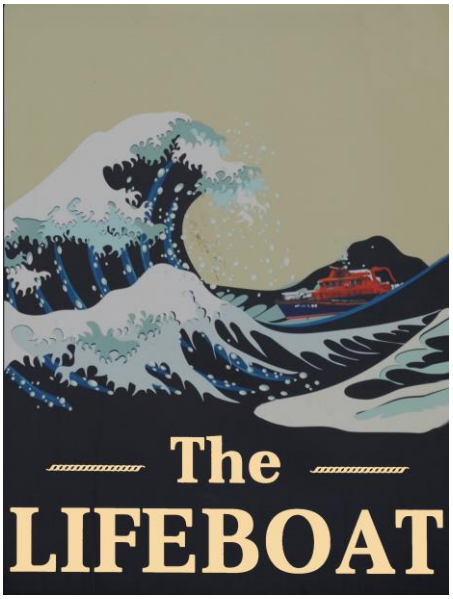
Life Boat – Richard Smart	Head	age 60	Inn Keeper
Olive Leaf Beerhouse – Stephen Goldring	Head	age 46	Beerhouse Keeper
May Pole Inn – John Hyde	Head	age 32	Inn Keeper
Barley Mow – Charles Gander	Head	age 47	Beer House Keeper
Royal Hotel – Thomas Doyle	Head	age 50	Hotel Manager
Royal Hotel Tap – Alfred Brown	Head	age 31	Manager of Tap Room
Norfolk Arms – Mary Stoneham	Head	age 44	Manageress (Public House)
Yew Tree Inn – Henry Edney	Head	age 67	Innkeeper
West Town Hotel – William Grant	Head	age 34	Hotel Proprieter

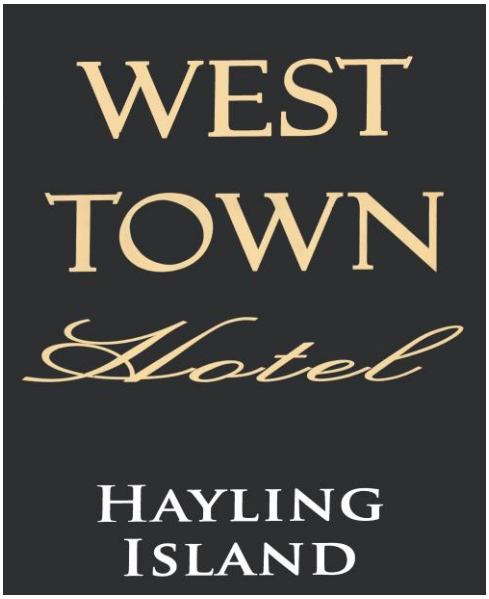
1901

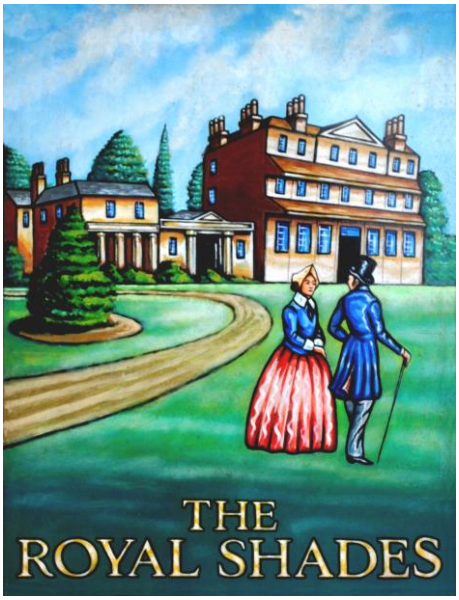
Barley Mow – Richard Beach	Head	age 57	Publican
West Town Hotel – Thomas Woolford	Head	age 27	Licensed Victualler
Maypole Inn – John Hyde	Head	age 42	Licensed Victualler
The Yew Tree – James Vince	Head	age 44	Licensed Victualler
Rose in June Inn – William Sharp	Head	age 40	Builder
Life Boat Inn – Charles Horscroft	Head	age 54	Innkeeper
Olive Leaf Beerhouse – Joseph Doughty	Head	age 40	Beerhouse Keeper
Norfolk Inn – George Spraggs	Head	age 30	Licensed Victualler
Royal Hotel – Alice Phillips	Serv.	age 39	Manageress
Royal Hotel Tap – Charles Laishley	Head	age 48	Manager

Barley Mow – Richard Beach	Head	age 67 Licensed Victualler
West Town Hotel – Thomas Woolford	Head	age 37 Licensed Victualler
Maypole Inn – John Hyde	Head	age 52 Licensed Victualler
The Yew Tree – James Vince	Head	age 54 Licensed Victualler
Rose in June – William Thomas Sharp	Head	age 50 Licensed Victualler
Lifeboat Inn – Charles Horscroft	Head	age 64 Licensed Victualler
Olive Leaf – John Goldring	Head	age 59 Publican
Norfolk Lodge – George Owen Spraggs	Head	age 40 Golf Professional
Royal Hotel – Priscilla Hart	Head	age 67 Hotel Manageress
Royal Hotel Shades – Henry Ellison	Head	age 37 Public House Manager

YEW TREE


The
LIFEBOAT


WEST
TOWN
Hotel
HAYLING
ISLAND


THE
ROYAL SHADES

OLIVE LEAF